FIRST IN CIRCULATION

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

FIRST IN NEWS.

VOL. 37.—NO. 166. ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1887. PRICE, FIVE CENTS. BY CARRIER, FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK.

SIMMONS HARDWARE CO.

DOG COLLARS

FRESH STOCK! NEW STYLES!

"PLAIN AND FANCY LEATHER-STUDDED."
"NICKEL-PLATED BOX CHAIN."
"VELVET-LINED."
"CHAMOIS-LINED."

Collars for Little Dogs!
Collars for Big Dogs!!

☞ Licenses for '87 riveted on neatly without charge while you wait.

LEADING CHAINS.
PATENT KENNEL CHAINS.
DOC WHIPS AND WHISTLES.

SCHUELE'S DOG SOAP—A positive preventive of fleas and skin diseases. If you have a fine dog, you can't afford to be without it.
(Note—Bring measure of dog's neck on a string or piece of tape.)

SIMMONS SPORTING DEP'T, NINTH AND WASHINGTON AV.

REMOVED

—TO—

411 North Fourth Street,

Where You Will Find a Full Stock of

"HOME-COMFORT" RANGES

—AND—

Home Comfort Wrought Steel Furnaces!

THEY ARE THE VERY BEST ON EARTH.

WROUGHT-IRON RANGE CO.

The destruction of our Manufacturing Establishment by fire on the 29th ultimo will not interfere with our business, as the stock carried in the building destroyed is ONLY A PORTION OF OUR STOCK. Our principal stock is located at 748 and 750 South Second Street—our Regular Warehouse. Office, 111 and 113 South Second Street, open for business as usual.

Wm. Schotten & Co.,

Importers, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES and GROCERS' SUNDRIES, ST. LOUIS.

IDEAL BROILING.

Broiling can be done in the oven of the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauze Oven Door, more perfectly than over the live coals.

Lay the steak, chops, ham or fish on a wire broiler or meat rack, placing it in an ordinary bake pan to catch the drippings.

Allow it to remain in the oven with the door closed 15 or 20 minutes. No turning is required. At the end of this time it will be found nicely cooked ready to serve. THIS IS THE IDEAL WAY TO BROIL MEATS.

There is no taint of coal-gas or smoke, and the meats are more tender and better in flavor than those broiled over the coals. The convenience or broiling in the oven will be appreciated by every house-keeper, and adds another to the many reasons why the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauze Oven Door should be preferred to all others now in the market.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO. CHARTER OAK STOVE 512-518 MAIN ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS.

THE ONLY McNICHOLS!

The Only House in St. Louis where You Can Purchase on INSTALLMENTS, for CASH PRICES STOVES, FURNITURE, CARPETS! OR ANYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING. 1024 MARKET STREET.

White Goods Departm't.

SPECIAL SALE

5,000 PIECES

CHECK and PLAID NAINSOOK

20 Per Cent Under the Market Value.

SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO.

REMNANT SALE TO-MORROW!

AS USUAL.

GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT LESS THAN

Clearing-Sale Prices!

Special Bargains

In Every Department

ALL DAY FRIDAY.

B. NUGENT & BRO.

815, 817, 819, 821 North Broadway, Between Franklin Avenue and Union Market.

FINANCIAL Statement GREAT WESTERN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION for Twelve Months Ending December 31, 1886.

RESOURCES.

Loans in force	$57,280 00	
Fixtures inc. Charter	403 70	
Balance due from members	418 50	
Cash deposited in bank	28 07	
	$58,130 27	$58,130 27
Total resources		
Less premiums unearned	$12,601 60	
Less due members on their loans	2,299 00	
Bills payable	13,000 00	
		$27,900 60
Net resources		$30,229 67

LIABILITIES.

2,324 shares 12 Mos	$27,888 00	
Advance dues paid	156 00	
	$28,044 00	$28,044 00
Premiums on loans earned	$ 1,718 40	
Interest on loans	1,143 57	
Fines transfer fee	218 95	
Gains on purchased stock	449 20	
	$ 3,530 12	
Less expenses	1,344 45	
Net gain	$ 2,185 67	
Net liabilities	$30,229 67	

State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, } ss.

I, R. F. Kilgen, Secretary of the above named Association, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. F. KILGEN, Secretary.

[L.S.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of January, 1887. A. O. RULE, Notary Public.

Royal Java and Mocha

Coffee put up in Hermetically Sealed Cans for Family Use, Three Pounds for $1.00. Cans (returnable) 15c extra.

DELICATESSEN

118 N. Fourth Street.
712 Olive Street.
718 North Broadway.

Drugs, Patent Medicines, etc., 10 to 20 p. c. less than at any other place in the city.

ANTI-MONOPOLY DRUG STORE,

S. W. Corner Sixth and Market Streets.

Prescriptions a Specialty at Lowest Rates

PROF. MATTHEWS'
OLD ESTABLISHED
DYE WORKS.
No. 312 OLIVE STREET.

Gentlemen's Clothing Cleaned, Altered and Repaired in best style. Orders by express promptly attended to.

Private Lying-In Institute!

INCORPORATED.

The only regular institute of the kind in the West.
Ladies who expect their confinement can be accommodated.

Dr. H. NEWLAND,
1205 Chouteau avenue.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

CLEANING, DYEING AND REPAIRING.

SUITS CLEANED IN SIX HOURS.

Cleaning.		Dyeing.	
Coat	$1 00	Coat	$2 00
Pants	50	Pants	1 00

W. SURBLAD,
N. 6th st., bet. Market and Chestnut sts.
Orders by express promptly attended to.

LATEST EDITION

UNNERVED THE PREMIER

LORD SALISBURY DEEPLY AFFECTED BY THE DEATH OF IDDESLEIGH.

Bitter Attacks on the Government—The Reason of Churchill's Opposition to Iddesleigh in Office—Probable Reopening of the Campbell Divorce Case—Comments of the European Press on Bismarck's Speech—M. Floquet's Address to the French Chamber—Foreign News.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, January 13.—[Copyright, 1887.]—Lord Salisbury was completely unnerved by the shock and the whole of London was deeply moved by the death of Lord Iddesleigh. The deceased nobleman was held in affectionate esteem by the people, regardless of party feelings, and there has been much sympathy aroused in his behalf owing to the way he had been ousted from the Foreign office. It is generally believed that his death was hastened by this injustice. The culmination of the suspense and anguish of many days came as he was about to bid farewell to Lord Salisbury, who is felt to be chiefly responsible for his removal from office. His death will cast a still deeper gloom over the surroundings and prospects of the Salisbury Government.

THE CAMPBELL DIVORCE CASE.

There is to be a determined attempt to reopen the Colin Campbell divorce case. Mr. Finlay, Q. C., Lord Colin's chief counsel, has, from the very opening of the late trial, felt that he was unfairly treated by Mr. Justice Butt. The principal grounds of the application for a new trial will be based upon the rulings of Mr. Butt. There is a positive shudder here at the thought of the public being treated to another dose of this loathsome case. The Queensberry case is to come up for trial at Edinburgh next Wednesday. The woman whose testimony is relied on to convict the Marquis is not to appear at the trial at all, a commissioner having been appointed to take her evidence. The Marchioness of Queensberry is ill, at least it is so reported, and she will also, no doubt, be absent from the trial. In fact, it appears that the principal parties are to be absent. The testimony will be in the shape of depositions and the proceedings will be only the mere formality that law requires.

THE CUNARD MAIL SERVICE.

The secretary of the Cunard Steamship Company yesterday replied to the statement recently made out by Mr. Nicholas Bell of the United States Post-office Department, as to the speed of the Atlantic liners. He says that Mr. Bell's record only covers a period of five months, and that only three voyages of some of the ships are given. He thinks three voyages constitute an insufficient basis for a reliable average, and quotes the time made by the principal steamers of the Cunard Line, between Queenstown and Sandy Hook, for the year ending on December 31 last. By this record it appears that the Etruria made nine voyages and an average of 20.42 miles per hour going out and 20.73 miles per hour returning home. The Umbria made nine voyages at a rate of 20.04 miles per hour going out and 20.88 miles per hour returning. Both the Aurania and the Servia fell about two miles per hour below the Etruria and Umbria, the Servia being the lowest. From these figures it appears that the Etruria is after all the fastest ship in the Cunard fleet on a general average and by a very few points, but that the Umbria has made the fastest time on her homeward trips. Both vessels have an average time of nearly 21 miles an hour.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

Additional details of the eviction attempted Tuesday on the property of Mr. Henry V. D. Estere, near Six-Mile Bridge, County Clare, show it to have been one of the most exciting incidents of the kind on record. A force of 100 constabulary was dispatched to accompany the bailiffs and to help them enforce the warrant. It was a singularly formidable armed body to pounce down upon the poor hut of a single tenant, John Frost. As soon as the police made their appearance, the bell of the little Roman Catholic chapel was set ringing with terrific earnestness and men, women and children began to flock in from every direction. At least 500 persons soon stood ready to resist the attack of the constabulary. A brass band was brought in from a neighboring village. When the bailiffs reached Frost's front door they found the door itself taken down, and the passage barricaded with gates, fastened inside with chains, Father Little, the parish priest, being in the midst of the passage-way with some of the chains reaching from the gates fastened about his body, so that the bailiffs could not get into the house without doing him personal violence. A large number of stones had also been piled up in the door-way. Father Little stood defiant and denounced the bailiffs who seemed to be baffled. The Sheriff and his party spent an hour in removing the stones and trying to batter down the barricades. The crowd in the yard began to assume a threatening attitude and bloodshed seemed to be imminent. One of the officers was knocked down and beaten, Father Little kept up his earnest protests. The bailiffs went but half-heartedly at their work, and the constables seemed to be paralyzed by the constantly increasing and infuriated mob. The eviction had finally to be abandoned, the proprietor coming forward with a proposal to sell the property to Frost on a long purchase.

BISMARCK'S SPEECH.

Prince Bismarck's speech yesterday has had a sort of benumbing effect in London. People do not know what to say. They feel that they once more stand in the awful presence of a great war and they now almost hear the tread of millions of armed men and the roar of cannon. The newspapers here have been discussing the probabilities of war every day for the past six months. The words of the great Chancellor, however, come like the premonitory sounds of a storm. There is a general impression here that he is in earnest and means all he says and a good deal more.

A SERIOUS CRISIS AT HAND.

I talked to a number of intelligent German residents of London and they believe that war between France and Germany cannot be deferred much longer, unless France should abjectly retreat from her present offensive position. They say that this is the German Emperor's 90th year, and that neither he nor Prince Bismarck nor Field Marshal Von Moltke can hope to live much longer. But they want to see the historic quarrel between France and Germany settled while they are alive, and while they themselves can arrange the terms of the peace which they hope to see follow. There was but one opinion among the members of the Stock Exchange and business men generally, namely, that war is inevitable and that the speech of Prince Bismarck had done much to precipitate it. The Times and the ultra-Tory papers which have been screaming out for the salvation of Bulgaria, and for Prince Alexander of Battenberg, are much upset over what the Chancellor said on the Bulgarian question, and they are by no means lavish in their praise of his speech, all admitting, however, that a most serious crisis is close at hand which he approaches like a giant and that he is yet master of Europe. Notwithstanding the death of Lord Iddesleigh, Bismarck's speech is everywhere the chief and almost sole topic of conversation.

SALISBURY BLAMED.

The Premier's Cavalier Treatment of His Late Foreign Secretary.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, January 13.—Salisbury's rather cavalier treatment of his late Foreign Secretary has had consequences far more dramatic than could possibly have been foreseen. From the testimony of the doctors it is clear that for some time Iddesleigh lived in imminent danger of death from any unusual excitement. The anticipation of an interview with Salisbury, under such distressing circumstances, and after an intimate friendship, unbroken since their Oxford days, together furnished the sad occasion. Not many days ago he was found lying fainting on a sofa in the Foreign Office. Last week, while engaged in magisterial duties at Exeter, near his country residence, he fainted on the bench. These things were known to the leading members of his party. One of Churchill's chief reasons for opposing Iddesleigh for every office, for some time past, was that he knew the latter was physically incapable of continuous or specially anxious work. A colleague of Iddesleigh's in the Cabinet

WRITES THIS MORNING:

"He clung to his office as to his life. When he was suddenly gazetted out of the Foreign Office by a curt intimation in the newspapers, I remarked that I feared it would prove his death blow. My prediction has been tragically fulfilled. I am afraid there can be but little doubt that the crushing blow involved in that announcement hastened the end."

All references to the dead statesman, both in the press and in political circles, are characterized by the greatest kindness, and testify to the universal personal esteem which he never forfeited for a moment. When this is expressed, however, the speakers on both sides add, "An old gentleman suffering from chronic disease of the heart and threatened with palsy, is not exactly the man to hold the reins of the British policy at this time of a grave crisis."

England.

A RECURRENCE OF THE CONFLICT.

LONDON, January 13.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Times says: The struggle with France may yet be averted but the speeches in the Reichstag leave no room for doubt that we are on the eve of a recurrence of the conflict era that preceded the Danish and Austrian campaign.

SKEPTICISM AND MISTRUST.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says: "The speeches in the Reichstag give no gratification to the Russian press after the remarks of M. Flourens, whom Russian papers lauded to the skies. The Novoe Vremya, the Novosti and others receive the German speeches with the greatest sketicism and mistrust."

APPROVED IN VIENNA.

The Vienna papers heartily approve Bismarck's language reintive to France, but the passages relating to Austria are not read with much pleasure.

A SOBERING INFLUENCE.

VIENNA, January 13.—The Fremdenblatt says the declaration in Prince Bismarck's speech in the German Reichstag Tuesday of German indifference to Austro-Hungary and Bulgaria confirms the statement of Count Kalnoky, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, to the Delegations, that Germany as a peacemaker would find the Government at Vienna and St. Petersburg ready to settle all differences on a just and pacific basis. Prince Bismarck's decisive reference to Bulgaria has had a sobering influence everywhere. It is to be hoped that it will have a salutary effect at Sofia, where it should be remembered that the sympathies of Europe will lessen as soon as the Bulgarians disregard the interests of Europe, which are to maintain peace.

PRESERVATION OF PEACE.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 13.—The Journal de St. Petersbourg considers the speech of Prince Bismarck and that of M. Sadi Carnot as the reassembling of the French Senate as tending to the preservation of peace, which, it says, every Government of Europe is trying to strengthen and support.

THE ARMY BILL.

BERLIN, January 13.—The debate on the army bill was resumed in the Reichstag to-day. Prince Bismarck again spoke. He said Germany intervened in Bulgaria solely to prevent the execution of the conspirators who were implicated in the plot against Prince Alexander, so that the maintenance of peace might be unimpaired.

Russia.

THE BUDGET.

LONDON, January 13.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says: The budget for the past year has just been published. It shows a deficit of £5,222,662; extra expenditures, £1,000,000; expenditures for railway and harbor, £6,916,313. The Minister of Finance attributes the continued commercial crisis to the unavoidable reduction of public and private incomes resulting from the depression. He considers it inexpedient to increase the present taxes or to levy new ones as there are resources available sufficient to cover the deficit. He proposes to raise £6,071,423 for extra expenditures by means of a loan.

France.

M. FLOQUET'S SPEECH.

PARIS, January 13.—M. Floquet, on assuming the chair of the President of the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, said he hoped that wise concord and a spirit of compromise would prevail among the members of the Chamber, who, he hoped, would all be animated by patriotic emulation to work for the progress of National institutions, in the first rank of which the Government placed the army. This declaration was received with appiause. Continuing, M. Floquet said: "When, without distinction of party, we follow with equal solicitude the earnest efforts of the valiant youth of France, and when with unanimous impulse we accept every sacrifice to increase our country's power, we do not feel agitated by feverish impatience or desire; only with tranquil persevering will we place ourselves in position to fulfill all our duties and secure for France the respect of all. The essential condition of that is peace, which we prize as highly as anybody in the world." [Prolonged applause.]

Bulgaria.

FLATTERING THE FRENCH.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 13.—The Journal De St. Petersburg says it is gratified at the reply given to the Bulgarian deputation by M. Goblet, the Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs, advising Bulgaria to come to terms with Russia and Turkey. The Journal also expresses satisfaction with the manner in which the Journal des Debats commented on the advice, and describes the French paper's declarations as "appropriate," and adds: "These incidents prove that there is a general appeasement and peace, which we are gratified to record; and the new year, we hope, will not falsify the favorable prognostications with which it commences."

Ireland.

A "POOR" LANDLORD.

DUBLIN, January 13.—Mr. Rae, the owner of land, the yearly rental of which amounts to £600, has been compelled to seek admission to the Killarney Work-house, having been unable to get money from either trustees or tenants.

The Dominion.

A MAINE DEFAULTER CAPTURED.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, January 13.—Howard Blackstone, the defaulting bank clerk of the Canal National Bank of Portland, Me., was arrested here last night on a charge of forgery by C. M. Warmel, the Sheriff of Oxford County, Maine, and a St. Paul detective. Blackstone, it is understood, fled from Portland in November after defrauding the bank out of $76,000. He secured this amount by enlarging checks and his depredations extended over a period of two years. The money was all spent in speculation. Warmel tracked him by following his wife from Portland here. He went here under the alias of Cox.

TOBACCO SMOKE.

A Blaze on North Sixth Inflicts $1,500 Damage and Causes Considerable Trouble.

At exactly 11:55 o'clock this forenoon a fire alarm sounded from box 47 and six engines responded to the call. The reels paid out some hose and the firemen tapped a few plugs, but the flame which caused the alarm was extinguished by Chemical Engines 3 and 1 before the aid of the big machines was needed. The blaze originated in the back room of G. S' Renco & Co.'s tobacco shop at 1009 North Sixth street. At that number Mr. S' Renco runs his business, assisted by his brother Isadore and a journeyman named Chas. Finklestein. Isadore and Charles were both in the front room when the fire started and could give no account of its origin, but presumed it came from the stove-pipe which passed through the wood partition. Their attention had been called to it by a customer who was in at the time and all three had run into the street and given the alarm. The corner half of the room is occupied by the Mutual District Telegraph Company. The fire came through the partition, damaging the apparatus, stationery and fixtures to the amount of $100. About fifteen rubber coats belonging to the messengers were also destroyed. The service of the company was interrupted for about twenty-five minutes. When the alarm sounded and the flames were seen issuing from the front Messrs. Geo. Clark and Jack Furber, who were in the Mutual office at the time, seized the trunk of their friend, Mr. Charles P. Budd, the manager of the Messenger Company, carried it safely from the smoking building and carefully deposited it in the slush outside. Judge Sheehan, who has his office in the second story, saw the flames coming at his front window. He gathered his dockets and enough of the records of the current business to start in at a new stand and went down stairs. The arrival of the department, however, preserved intact the valuable papers and the Judge will continue to dispense justice from the old office. At 12:10 the Department left the scene in the possession of a small Babcock which was being played to wet the tobacco.

The building, which is owned by A. E. Mills and insured by Martin Collins, was damaged about $400. The stock of tobacco, valued at about $1,000, was almost a total loss.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

The Charge Against Henry Marshall, Who Assaulted Little "Sis" Varley.

The testimony taken by the Coroner at the inquest held on Laura Belle Varley, better known as "Sis" Varley, the 14-year-old white girl, who died at the City Hospital, of burns received at the stable of Robt. E. Carr, No. 3130 Lucas avenue, last month, was yesterday submitted to Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Dierkes. After reading it over Mr. Dierkes this morning issued a warrant for murder in the first degree against Henry Marshall, the colored coachman of Mr. Carr, whom the girl went to visit, and Lena Stumpf, the white girl, who brought her there, the former being made the principal and the latter accessory. The testimony of the Stumpf girl would go to show that the girl was knocked against the stove and her clothes set afire in a struggle with Marshall, who was endeavoring to criminally assault her at the time. This attempted criminal assault makes it a case of murder in the first degree, whereas, if that element were lacking it would only be manslaughter. The statute on murder in the first degree is as follows:

"Every murder which shall be committed by means of poison, or by lying in wait, or by any other kind of willful, deliberate and premeditated killing, or which shall be committed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery, burglary or mayhem, shall be deemed murder in the first degree."

Marks—Stobie.

Mr. David A. Marks and Miss Sarah W. Stobie were united in matrimony by the Rev. M. Rhodes, D. D., last evening at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Wm. Stobie, on Spring avenue. Only immediate relatives were present. The couple left via the Wabash for Chicago and the East, where they will spend their honeymoon.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

SPEAKER ALEXANDER TO ANNOUNCE HIS APPOINTMENTS TO-MORROW.

A List of the Probable Chairmen—Senator Hunter's Funding Bill—A Bill to Abolish the Office of Recorder of Voters—Davison's Resolution—State Auditor Walker's Report—The Missouri Legislature.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., January 13.—Senator Ketchum of St. Louis this morning informed the Post-Dispatch correspondent that a member of the St. Louis delegation had in preparation a bill abolishing the office of Recorder of Voters of St. Louis, and adding the duties of the office to those of the City Register.

Representative McIntyre of Cole County will ask for an appropriation of $200,000 to erect and furnish additions and needed improvements to the State Capitol at Jefferson City. Mr. McIntyre was sent to the Legislature to look after Jefferson City interests and to prevent the submission of a constitutional amendment removing the State Capital to Sedalia, or any other place in the State. The ex-Attorney-General was a prominent Alexander man, and it is reported can name his committee. It is believed that he will get the Chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Speaker Alexander will announce his committees to-morrow morning. From reliable information it is stated that the chairmen of the leading committees will be as follows: Ways and Means, Haynes of Buchanan; Judiciary, Curtis of St. Louis; Criminal Jurisprudence, Shelton of Schuyler; Appropriation, McIntyre of Cole; Constitutional Amendments, Dunn of Lincoln; Education, Allison of Ralls; Internal Improvements, probably Bodine of Ralls.

STATE AUDITOR'S BIENNIAL.

The biennial report of the State Auditor will show that the balance in the State Treasury January 1, 1887, was $573,170.41. This is apportioned among the different funds as follows: State revenue fund, $347,700.21; interest fund, $148.16; school fund, $439.80; school moneys, $180,165; executors and administrators' fund, $14,066.68; militia fund, $1,472.01; insurance fund, $5,126.81; seminary fund, $95.08; road fund, $6,360.27; seminary moneys, $17,245; swamp land indemnity fund, $361.38; total, $573,170.41.

THE REVENUE FUND BALANCE.

The balance in the State Revenue fund, January 1, 1887, was $347,700.21. From receipts into the State Interest fund, the interest on the public debt has been paid and the sum of $134,282.81 transferred to the State sinking fund and used in the redemption and purchase of State bonds. The amount of State bonds purchased in 1885 and 1886, was $2,626,000.

The Fund Commissioners sold March 31, 1885, $50 3½-per cent 5-20 funding bonds of $1,000 each for the sum of $662,538.50, or at a premium of $12,538.50, and in August following 600 bonds of the same description brought a premium of $19,223.69. The actual reduction in the State debt has been $1,063,000, so that the total interest-bearing debt on January 1, 1887, amounted to $14,180,000. The bonded debt of the State amounts to $10,527,000.

DRAMSHOP REVENUE.

In 1886, the total number of dramshops was 2,881, from which license paid was $1,842,208.26. In 1882, under low licenses, there were 3,601 dramshops, bringing the State $699,395.56.

The total amount paid by the State for education in 1883 and 1886 was $1,646,402.95; for charitable institutions, $532,159.68, and for enforcement of criminal laws $647,628.29.

The assessed value of taxable wealth of State in 1883 was $726,283,377.78 and in 1886 it was $746,381,080.67. The total amount of taxes for 1886 were $14,258,118.08. The Auditor estimates the running expenses of the State Government for the next two years at $3,285,830.00.

THE SENATE.

Senator McGinnis this morning requested his colleagues to withhold Mrs. Calmes' submission petitions until they had accumulated, so that they might all come in together and not burden the daily journal of the Senate.

Senator Proctor of Boone resurrected his resolution which was defeated yesterday, appointing a committee to ascertain what Senate committees were in need of clerks, and secured its adoption. Senators Proctor, Blaycomb and McGinnis were appointed on the committee.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Senator Gideon: Establishing a Court of Appeals at Springfield, Mo.

By Senator Hunter: To provide for running and paying the public debt by issuing bonds.

By Senator Proctor: Appropriating $35,000 for the State Agricultural College.

By Senator Castleman: Placing electrical conductors under ground.

By Senator Gideon: Prohibiting the sale of liquors in quantities of less than five gallons.

HUNTER'S FUNDING BILL.

Senator Hunter introduced this morning in the Senate a bill funding the State debt, agreed upon by a majority of the members of the Legislative Committee appointed to settle with the State Treasurer. The measure abolishes the offices and duties of State Fund Commissioners, and provides for the funding of the State debt by issuing 10-30 3 per cent bonds. It also provides for a reduction of the State taxes by paying $250,000 annually on the State debt, thereby lessening the amount of taxes levied for that purpose. The amount fixed is put sufficient to meet the statute requirement, and is considerably less than the amount now paid.

THE FOTHERINGHAM RESOLUTION.

In the Senate this morning Senator Davison's Fotheringham investigation resolution came up for second reading and reference.

Senator Moran moved that consideration of the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

This brought Senator Davisson to his feet, who stated that while he was unprepared to meet the unexpected attack, yet he thought that the courtesy of the Senate would render a defense unnecessary.

Senators Proctor and McGinnis pleaded Senatorial courtesy for Senator Davisson's resolution, claiming that it should at least be referred to a committee before being disposed of in such a summary manner.

Senator Moran accordingly withdrew his motion to indefinitely postpone, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence.

Appropriate resolutions on the death of Senator Van Cleve were adopted, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE HOUSE.

In the House this morning the ball opened with the usual flood of submission petitions from different counties in the State and St. Louis. All petitions were referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

Bills were introduced by members as follows:

By Mr. Simmons: Declaring railroads to be common carriers and compelling them to carry freight upon payment of reasonable charges.

By Mr. Hicklin: Memorializing Congress to pass an act to prevent the spreading of contagious disease among cattle and relating particularly to pleuro-pneumonia.

By Mr. Arnold, to reduce freight rates on all classes of freight from 20 to 25 per cent, from the present statute rates.

A number of bills were read the second time, and the house adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Recorder Williams Commissioned.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 13.—Secretary of State McGrath to-day issued the commission of Henry W. Williams, Recorder of Voters, of St. Louis.

SAVED FROM A MOB.

Lem Oakes, the Cherryvale Murderer, Removed to Nevada, Mo.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEVADA, Mo., January 13.—Sheriff Pyle of Cedar County, accompanied by Deputy Henderson, arrived here last night from Stockton with Lem Oakes in charge. Oakes, it will be remembered, killed John Clark by cutting his throat with a butcher knife at a religious meeting, which was being held at Cherryvale School-house, in Cedar County, on the night of January 5. The prisoner was brought to this county for safe-keeping, as the authorities considered the Cedar County Jail unsafe. Sheriff Pyle traversed in a roundabout way in coming here, as it was understood that a mob had been organized to intercept and hang the murderer in case they attempted to remove him.

"OUR COUNTRY."

SECRETARY BAYARD ON THE PROBABILITY OF WAR IN EUROPE.

His Eloquent Speech Which Created a Sensation at the Yale Alumni Banquet—Mr. Bayard's Reference to the Armed Forces in Europe—The Opposition to Public Printer Benedict—Appointments by the President—Congressional Proceedings—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13.—Secretary Bayard in response to the toast, "Our Country," at the Yale alumni reception last night, said: "In the newspapers of to-day, there are speeches reported in another land made by two men who perhaps speak as much for their country or more for it than any other men that ever ruled it. Bismarck and Von Moltke have, within the last forty-eight hours, told Europe and told the world that the safety of Europe and the safety of the many millions contained within the Government of which they are a part, can only be preserved by the power of military force. It is sixteen years since there was a clash of a physical force for Germany to take part in, and yet this is the fruit and this is the result. Brute force!" exclaimed the Secretary. "Is that the end of civilization? Is that all this nineteenth century can offer from her wisest men, and is there nothing to counteract it? If Yale College were a mere school; if it taught men the Greek which you know so well; if it had no lessons other than those the school-masters can teach and the boy can learn, why, the case would not be hopeful for us. But is there no counteracting force in this land of ours that shall meet this terrible confession that comes from the heart of Europe to-day that nothing but

BRUTE FORCE CAN GOVERN?

"Gentlemen, can we not, to-night, learn something from the words we have just heard and the counsels we have received from the President of this Association? [referring to the response of President Dwight to the toast "Yale, the University."] Is there nothing else than armies that can govern mankind? Is this the civilization which is announced to us by the press from Germany to-night? Is that the force that governs America to-day, and are we to look to such a future? May heaven forbid. What force shall be used to strengthen; to what can we look to avert from us what seems to be the fate of civilized Europe to-day if those who are their spokesmen speak the unhappy truth? It seems to me there are other forces that may be exemplified by the University of which this excellent man is President [turning to President Dwight]. It cannot be that brute force of military power is to be the security of any people or guardian of any civilization that is to progress under the rule that was done eighteen hundred and eighty-seven years ago, and, therefore, when you ask me 'Et qui iliam regit,' I do not think I could answer you better than by the simple words: 'Yale,' I do not mean the college or the number of schools that are collected in the university system in the town of New Haven, but I mean the American spirit of education; something better than scholarship, better than professorship, greater and stronger—the development of the highest capacities of God's highest creation—man.

"We still may find in the hearts of this Republic something that shall protect the community from military force, something that shall make military force only the ultimate recourse for settling difficulties, resorted to as a temporary aid and always subservient to the end in view—the mature advancement of a people who shall live under a humane Government."

Frequently during the delivery of the speech the Secretary was interrupted by applause, but the fervid earnestness with which he spoke induced a fixed attention on his auditors. A solemnity which seldom accompanies a postprandial speechreigned throughout the room, and all the facts surrounding the board wore a thoughtful look.

Mosby's Discovery.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13.—Gen. Pleasanton was shown last night the two relics of the war which, it is alleged, were dug out of the War Department archives by Col. J. S. Mosby of the Confederate Cavalry, who is gathering material for a book of reminiscences. Gen. Pleasanton said that he had no recollection of the matter. He characterizes the letter as a forgery. The General was also charged with having said the morning after reading the report that the only thing he was willing to give Mosby was a halter. Gen. Van Vliet, who was on the staff of Gen. Sherman says that he remembers having heard the matter talked of. The date of the letters, June 12, was three days before Hooker assumed command with Stuart at Brady's Station. On June 9 of that year Hooker's army was on the north bank of the Rappahannock. Lee was then moving down Pennsylvania, confronting him at Culpepper. Mosby was operating in the rear of Hooker's army, attacking his line of communication with Washington. Two days before the letter he raided the Maryland and routed a cavalry camp at Seneca. Mosby was at that time at the height of his military success.

Matthews Renomination.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13.—The indications, as has been stated, are that the renomination of Recorder of Deeds Matthews will meet with greater opposition than his original nomination received. Mr. Matthews has made several visits to the Capitol, and has consulted a number of Democratic and Republican Senators on the subject, but he has received but little encouragement, as it is reported that several Democratic Senators who originally favored his confirmation are now opposing him on the ground that they are not satisfied that his renomination is constitutional, in view of the fact that it was once rejected during the present Congress. The President however, has been led to believe by some Senators that recruits will be gained from the Democratic side for Matthews, and though not enough to secure his confirmation if the Republicans generally vote against him, of which there appears no doubt. It is reported that if Matthews is rejected for the second time the President is very much disposed to look out for another colored man for the place.

Poor Benedict.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13.—The outlook for the confirmation of Public Printer Benedict is daily growing worse. There is a general kick being made by Senators and Representatives about the work on the Record. It is full of errors of all kinds, and it is not unfrequent that portions of speeches are left out entirely. The proof-reading would be a disgrace to an office where they use apple-butter for ink and a stove-pipe for a roller. It is hardly probable that a resolution will be offered in the House condemning the work that is being turned out. The trouble with Benedict is that he is attempting to run the office with cheap and inferior labor.

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

State Department: To be Consuls of the United States: John T. Campbell of California, at Auckland; Henry H. Pendleton of West Virginia, at Southampton.

Postmasters: W. T. Cox at McKinney, Tex. Nomination of postmaster withdrawn: Wm. W. Merritt at McKinney, Tex.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13.—Among the communications presented and referred was one from the Secretary of Treasury, calling attention to the importance of correcting the unhealthy condition of the Treasury building. Among the memorials presented and referred were the following:

By Mr. Jones of Nevada, relative to the claim of John Roach.

By Mr. Cullom, from Peoria, Ill., and from Philadelphia, in favor of the inter-state commerce bill, particularly of the pooling and short and long hauls sections.

By Mr. Cameron several petitions from Philadelphia for the reduction of internal revenue taxes.

By Mr. Brown of citizens of Cedartown, Ga., for the repeal of internal revenue laws.

Bills were reported from committees and placed on the calendar as follows:

By Mr. Hoar, from the Library Committee, for the erection of a monument to the negro soldiers and sailors who lost their lives to the preservation of the Government.

By Mr. Plumb, from the Public Land Committee, to extend laws to the unorganized territories south of Kansas.

By Mr. Frye, from the Committee on Commerce, a proposition (as an amendment to the post-office appropriation bill) appropriating $400,000 to carry the mails between the United States and Brazil and Central and South America.

By Mr. Gorman from the Committee on Commerce, appropriating $300,000 for the jetties of Charleston harbor.

By Mr. Brown from the Committee on Railroads, the House bill for a settlement of accounts with the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.

Mr. Morgan introduced (by request) a bill to authorize the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole Indians to bring suits in certain United States Courts relating to the condemnation of their property for public use. Referred.

The Senate then took up a resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Vest, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a full and complete statement, by itemized account, of all money paid out on account of prosecutions of criminal cases in State courts by Federal officials of the departments from July 1, 1879, to December 1, 1886, with a list of officials, agents or employes engaged in such prosecutions, the amount paid them and for what specific services, etc.

Mr. Vest stated in reply to Mr. Edmunds (who had moved to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee) that it had been based upon a Washington dispatch to the St. Louis Republican, referring to a suit brought by Mr. Bliss in the Court of Claims, for fees disallowed by Comptroller Durham.

Mr. Ingalls stated that a like resolution had been sent to him with the request that he offer it; that he had declined to do so without further explanation; and that he had received a letter which convinced him that the underlying motive was a personal one to redress a personal grievance.

The resolution was modified, according to a suggestion of Mr. Edmunds, by making it apply also to civil cases, and it was then adopted.

On motion of Gray the Senate bill to pay M. C. Moreau $1,391.91, full compensation for carrying the mail from Charleston, S. C., to Havana, Cuba, between October, 1859, and July, 1860, was taken up and passed.

The Senate then, at 1:10 p. m., resumed consideration of the conference report on the interstate commerce bill.

The report having been read in full, Mr. Hoar moved that the Senate disagree to the report, insist on its former action and request a further conference.

Mr. Cullom claimed that his motion to agree to the report took precedence of a motion to disagree.

Mr. Harris, one of the conferees, desired every Senator to realize the fact that when he voted on the question of agreeing or disagreeing to this report, he was voting in effect on the question as to whether there should be any legislation on the subject during this Congress.

Mr. Hoar characterized Mr. Harris' statement as extraordinary, and appealed to the Senate not to submit to that kind of threat. Here were the two conferees, on four great salutary propositions on which the Senate, the House of Representatives and the American people were substantially agreed; and the Senate was now told that none of these things should be accomplished unless there was engrafted on the bill what was a departure from the doctrine of reasonableness, unless there was engrafted on it a principle against which the customers, and not the railroads interested in the carrying trade, were protesting on the ground that the inevitable effect of it would be to put some freights and to make large branches of business (now carried on successfully and profitably) impossible in the future.

Mr. George advocated the adoption of the report. He said he had no doubt that the effect of the legislation would be to increase freight rates temporarily, not because that was the legitimate result of it, but because the railroad companies would make it the occasion of unnecessarily and unjustly raising the rates in order to bring this law into disrepute. He was satisfied that if the conference report were disagreed to, it meant no legislation on the subject during this Congress.

Mr. Hoar: Why?

Mr. George: Because, after the extreme concessions made by the conferees on each side, if this reasonable report could not be got by the railroads than to the people) be rejected, no further concessions can be made.

Mr. Hoar: Does the Senator mean to say that if the majority of the Senate is of opinion that this long and short haul section is absurd, will raise rates (not only temporarily, but permanently), and will defeat the purposes of the bill, any member of either House will refuse to vote for all the other excellent legislation (which he also approves) of the bill?

Mr. George: There is a feeling, a sentiment, a suspicion (if you will use the term) in the bill and all legislation on this subject is to be defeated by dilatory motions. I do not know how far that goes, and do not entertain that suspicion myself. I believe, however, that it will be the policy of the railroad companies (as soon as the bill becomes a law) by all sorts of tricks and maneuvers to raise rates in unreasonable and unjust ways, and charge that to this bill. Every effort, device and trick will be resorted to by the railroad companies for the purpose of bringing into disrepute legislation on this subject.

Mr. Frye gave notice that he would move to recommit the report, with instructions, and claimed that that motion would take precedence of also other two motions.

Mr. Evarts then addressed the Senate in opposition to the report.

House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13.—Mr. Bland of Missouri from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures reported back the resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the monthly purchases and coinage of silver during the last fiscal year; also information as to whether the law requiring the purchase and coinage of not less than $2,000,000 worth of silver bullion has been complied with. Adopted.

AMONG THE BROKERS.

Peacock Going Down—A Quiet Market—Mining Gossip.

Joe Mullally has come out as a full-fledged broker.

* * *

Trading in mining stock was very light today and values generally unchanged.

* * *

Badiragato could not hold upon the strength of the telegram received from the mine yesterday and to-day it was offered freely at $1.90.

* * *

A broker received a telegram this morning from Chicago saying that at a full meeting of the Western Flax Seed Crushers' Association to-day the price of linseed oil had been advanced to 40 cents.

* * *

No letter was received from the Dinero this morning. It is believed that it will be fully fifteen days before the ideal can strike the ore body in the Midnight shaft.

* * *

It is understood that a syndicate of stockholders of the Sheridan paid Geo. Bent, the former superintendent, for going down to Silver City to look into the matter.

* * *

The Axton telegram seems to have acted as a thorn to some. Instead of helping the Peacock stock it has depressed it. There were offers to-day at $2.10. The Peacock directors disclaim all connection with the telegram or with the exhibition on the floor of the Exchange. SamMoffitt who had the telegram denied to-day that he had any intention of making it public. He said he had shown it to some friends for their protection. Sheridan sold at 67½ cents to-day. The Sheridan people feel very sore about the telegram and credit it to the Peacock people.

Criminal Cases.

John Palmer is being tried in the Criminal Court this afternoon on a charge of assaulting to kill Police Officer O'Hanlon.

Charles Price, charged with assaulting to kill Michael McCaffrey, pleaded guilty to assault to do great bodily harm and was fined $100 and sent to the Work-house.

CANNON TO THE LEFT.

THE ELECTION OFFENDERS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE STATE GRAND-JURY.

More Evidence Showing Crookedness Developed To-Day—Senator Edmunds Opposes Bashaw's Confirmation—Another Arrest—The Work Done by the Redistricting Committee—Political News.

To-morrow the attention of the State Grand-jury now in session at the Four Courts, will be directed to the frauds perpetrated at the last election in this city. The Citizens' Committee held a consultation yesterday, and decided to secure the co-operation of the State Grand-jury. Evidence has already been developed of 369 cases of forgery for which no provision is made under the United States laws, although its sections are comprehensive. All the parties guilty of fraud can be reached by the Federal Grand-jury, but in order that they may not escape presentment for any offense proven all means will be employed against them. The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Committee is acting promptly in everything pertaining to the election. The Citizens' Committee has entered heartily into the work of purifying elections in this city. When attention was first directed to the suspicious circumstances attending the last election a number of gentlemen met at the St. Louis Club. They decided to take up the investigation. At a meeting held the next day $5,000 was subscribed within twenty minutes to prosecute the cases. That day $1,000 was paid in and the remainder was placed subject to the call of the Executive Committee. Special officers were employed at once, and as soon as the Grand-jury meets a volume of testimony will be presented against a number of local politicians. It has been decided, if possible, to discover the criminal acts of the politicians, who make use of the strikers, but remain in the background themselves. How much evidence has been adduced against those will not be made public for the present. The State Grand-jury will decide on its action at to-morrow's session.

Developed by the Contest.

An uninterrupted session of the Frank-Glover contest court was held to-day. Mr. Nathan Frank announced that since Mr. Dyer's appointment as special assistant to the United States Attorney his time was occupied in his new official position, and the contestant had accordingly excused him. Mr. Frank appeared for himself, and conducted the examination of the witnesses. Mr. Donovan conducted the cross-examination for Mr. Glover. The room was filled with colored men, nearly all of whose names have already been published in the POST-DISPATCH. John McDonald, Martin David, Thomas Cates and John Jackson were examined by Mr. Frank and cross-examined by Mr. Donovan. They all told the same story. They had registered and been transferred regularly; had not read the published proceedings of the Board of Revision, and did not know that their names had been stricken from the lists until they presented their ballots at the polls when they were rejected. The publications made were then read under the law and on this ground Mr. Donovan objects to the count of the votes. While these cases cannot, for the reasons stated, affect the contest which is developing other facts, they nevertheless give good reason to presume that fraud was committed. One instance was developed to-day. A colored man who had lived at 223 Lombard street for several years was not found, or at least it was so reported by the reviser, and his name was taken from the books. "F. H. Small, rear, 1008 Wash street," was an obscurious looking entry on the books. This was stricken off by the Board as it was stated that no such person lived at the number designated. The F. H. Small registered to-day is the master of the colored church at that number and is known to every man, woman and child in the neighborhood. These facts do not look like an honest case, and under the reasonable interpretation of the laws the parties were not qualified to vote. From such evidence there can be no doubt, however, that those having the registration and revision in charge were guilty of fraud or the most reprehensible neglect. The guilt can best be placed after an investigation in the Grand-jury room.

The Redistricting Commission.

The committee appointed to redistrict the city has not yet hit upon a final plan. Before this time next month the Commissioners will be called upon for a report by the Circuit Court, and it is doubtful if they will be prepared. The work is an extensive one, but it might be said that the commission is hampered by not having fuller powers. As it is, the committee is obliged to divide the city into twenty-eight wards, giving to each an equal number of votes. The total registration is about 56,000, which would give to each ward 2,000 votes. The work of splitting up the city into twenty-eight wards of 2,000 votes each would not be so difficult but for the fact that the commission has to take into account at the time of the last census, and must, consequently, preserve the precinct lines, which give them the only figures they can get on the voting population. Some of these precincts contain less than one hundred votes, while others contain nearly three hundred. Regularity in shape and in numbering the wards must also be observed. At the last meeting of the commission Judge Fiske announced that he had prepared a plan according to which, if adopted, each ward will have about 2,000 votes. Neither Mr. Bliss nor Mr. Lindley has yet submitted a plan for the redistriction. A meeting will shortly be held at which each Commissioner will submit a plan. One of these, or a fourth based on them, will be drawn up and submitted to the court.

Senator Edmunds After Bashaw.

Information has just been received in this city to the effect that Senator Edmunds has taken charge of the Bashaw charges. Before Attorney-General Garland turned over the Bliss letter to the Judiciary Committee, Senator Edmunds, its Chairman, offered a copy of the letter and some other papers in the case. He regrets the decision of United States Attorney Bliss, who refuses to take any action that might be construed into opposition to Bashaw's confirmation. An effort was however, made to get up the evidence showing that Mr. Bashaw during his visit to St. Louis had been in consultation with Dick Lancaster and Ed Butler in the former's office at the Custom-house and in the company of Mike Kenefick and Pete Morrissey after they were indicted. This evidence could only be of use in the form of affidavits, which could not be obtained, and no further action was taken.

A Judge Jugged.

James Fitzpatrick was arrested this morning at Main and Plum streets, by Deputy United States Marshal Couzins. He is one of the crowd indicted by the Grand-jury before the holiday adjournment. Fitzpatrick was taken to the Marshal's office. He was a Judge in the Third Ward on election day. This morning he stated that he had not done anything on election day which could be understood as an offence against the election laws. He is awaiting his release, as friends have agreed to furnish bond. There are three or four other indicted parties still at large.

Left the Track.

ATTICA, N. Y., January 13.—Lehigh Valley passenger train No. 63, due here at 10:35 o'clock last night, left the track about one and one-half miles east of here. The baggage car and passenger coach were thrown from the track on their sides. There were only about a dozen passengers on the train, and but one of them was slightly injured. Conductor James Stowell received several bruises, but was not seriously hurt.

Broke Her Arm.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEVADA, Mo., January 13.—Mrs. K. M. Liddle, while walking on North Washington street yesterday evening, fell and broke her left arm. Mrs. Liddle is a stepmother of the famous "Dick" Liddle.

Seriously Injured.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BUNKER HILL, Ill., January 13.—While working in the coal mines here to-day, Henry Sherlock, a miner, was seriously hurt about the head and breast by a large block of coal, weighing 400 pounds, falling upon him.

WHY BOILERS BURST.

Engineers Who Crowd On Steam to Please Captains.

The publication in the POST-DISPATCH last evening of the report of the Board of Steam Vessels Inspectors, in which they stated the cause of the explosion on the La Mascotte was the excessive head of steam, was not very agreeable news to those who are in the habit of taking excursions and putting their lives in the hands of the engineers. The report does not tend to increase the public's confidence in steamboat captains, either. After reading the report through no one would find his enjoyment of river rides materially enhanced. In one portion Robert Redden, Chief Engineer some time before the explosion, in giving his testimony said, that in a conversation he once had with Billy O'Brien, an employe in the engine room, Billy told him that one day, when the gauge showed 160 pounds of steam, Capt. Thompson came down and asked for more steam. O'Brien showed him the certificate of inspection allowing only 156 pounds and said he was beyond the legal limit then. To this Capt. Thompson replied:

"D—N THE LAW,"

I want more steam."

Capt. Shaffer, one of the local board of inspectors who made the investigation, was seen to-day by a POST-DISPATCH reporter as to the position of Capt. Thompson in the matter in view of the evidence mentioned in the report.

"We can do nothing in the matter, as no charge has been lodged against Capt. Thompson. If, for instance, some person on board the Mascotte at the time should make a formal charge we would have to institue an inquiry."

"What would be the penalty?"

"All we could do, I think, would be to recommend the revocation of his license."

A very startling condition of affairs on board the river steamers was revealed by Capt. Shaffer's next reply.

"Is the carrying of excessive steam frequent?"

"Oh, yes, it's done repeatedly. Why, take the case of this man Redden. He resigned his position as chief engineer because the boilers were carrying 200 pounds of steam, I would have resigned, too."

WHY BOILERS BURST.

"If Redden was the chief engineer why couldn't he prevent the use of excessive steam?"

"I'll tell you why," said the inspector impressively, "because there are second engineers on steamers. These second engineers very naturally don't want to stand solid with the captain and they can do this by shoving the steam up and making faster time. The consequence is that no matter how careful a head engineer may be he may find himself thwarted by his subordinate. Why, Redden often used to find when he came on duty that 200 pounds had been put on in his absence. He would at once reduce it, but as soon as he would leave, up it would go again. He couldn't stand it and threw up his job on the plea of sickness."

"Were you ever on the Mascotte?"

"Yes; Capt Gordon and I made a trip on her not long before she blew up, and we made several trips through the engine-house. Then everything was all right, the steam was down to legal limit, but that may have been because they knew we were aboard.

RECEIVED AN OVATION.

An Inoffensive Gentleman Mistaken for a Celebrated Character.

John P. Brown, General Manager of the St. Louis Cattle Company, Colorado City, Tex., was on the floor of the Exchange this morning under the care of Chas. Schmieding. Mr. Brown is a modest, unassuming gentleman, with the air of the Western borderman about his slouch hat and his sandy goatee. Mr. Brown had not been on the floor more than five minutes when he noticed the eyes of a number of people fixed upon him rather curiously. Mr. Brown was embarrassed. He fully appreciated his own attractiveness but he did not know why that should render him the subject of observation or remark. Presently Mr. Brown noticed the eyes of others turning in his direction, and as he proceeded on his way he found that a small crowd was following him at a respectful distance. Mr. Brown's embarrassment became painful, and he took refuge behind the grain pit. But here his position was even more unpleasant. The bulls and bears turned their attention to him. Dignified men clambered on the call-board chairs and craned their necks to look at him. "I tell you, he's got nerve," said Judge Lanham, who stood on the edge of the crowd. "I'd back that fellow to fight anyone." "He looks like it, don't he?" said some one else.

"For Heaven's sake who do they think I am?" asked Mr. Brown.

"Why, Frank James, of course," said the nearest citizen.

Mr. Brown made his escape as soon as possible. Shortly after his departure it was stated that James had come on the floor to have a look at the grain pit with a view to going into the scalping business.

THE WRANGLE IN NEW JERSEY.

Gov. Abbett's Version of the Use of Police Officers in the Assembly.

TRENTON, N. J., January 13.—In view of the many rumors charging Gov. Abbett with having instigated the ejectment of Legislative officers from the Assembly chamber by policemen Tuesday afternoon, that gentleman last evening gave his version of the affair. Gov. Abbett says he was waited on by members of the House, who represented to him the disorderly scene in the Assembly chamber, and asked his advice. He told them that they had the power of removal, and they replied that they had exercised it in the case of those who had resisted their authority. He then suggested that Trenton policemen might be called in to remove all persons not properly in the chamber, and that ended his connection with the matter.

The situation in connection with the Senatorial struggle is not relieved to any extent by yesterday's proceedings in the Assembly. Gov. Abbett is more hopeful on account of the seating of Mr. Turley, while Senator Sewell's friends think Mr. Abbett's election out of the question. It is not likely that the Senate will organize to-day. The name of William Walter Phelps has been suggested as a substitute for Mr. Sewell, as one whom the labor men in the Assembly might more readily support.

THE FIRST CASE.

Prosecution of a St. Louis Butter Dealer for Selling Oleo.

To-morrow in the United States District Court will come up the first case tried in St. Louis of a violation of the internal revenue law on oleomargarine, which went into effect a few months ago. The operatives of the Internal Revenue did some lively scooping down on butter dealers at that time, but none were held except Bruce & Bro., whose case will be called to-morrow. It is not very clear just what penalty will be attached should conviction result. The regulations of the Internal Revenue say that any person "who purchases or receives oleomargarine for sale," without complying with the stamp requirements, shall be fined $50 for each offense. It is because the Brucks held some stuff that had not complied with all the conditions, that a case is being made against them. It is expected that some interesting phases of the oleo law will be brought out.

The Bridal Bulletin.

Name and Age.	Residence.
Albert Krieg, 22	1021 Franklin av
Louise M. Doering, 20	1021 Franklin av
Frederick W. Rheinhardt	305 S. 21st st.
Minnie B. Condon	Hudson, Ill
Joseph P. Schwartz	Godfrey, Ill
Margaret Kane	Cass and Garrison avs
Cornelius A. Brown, 21	1419 Joab st
Phoebe Ann Butler, 18	3018 Caroline st

PURE 18-KT. gold wedding rings at Wedding invitations, the finest at *Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., Cor. 4th & Locust.*

Failed to Catch Gould.

Marshal Nolan of the State Supreme Court came in the city yesterday from Jefferson City for the purpose of obtaining service on Jay Gould in the case brought by Attorney-General Boone against Gould, Sage, Hopkins and others who are interested in and owners of competing railroads in the State. Messrs. Gould and Hopkins had gone, however, and the Marshal's visit was fruitless.

NATHAN SHELTON, colored, was fined $50 by Judge Denison this morning for badly beating his former wife, Ella Randall. While he was in the act of kicking the prostrate woman Henry Miller came to the rescue and knocked Shelton down.

JAY'S LITTLE JOKE.

MERCHANTS INDIGNANT OVER MR. GOULD'S SLY TRICK.

Mayor Francis in Consultation with Mr. Bell and Mr. Broadhead—Action May Be Taken to Annul the Poplar Street Franchise—Mr. Portis Claims That the County Court Could Make No Time Limitations.

The publication in the POST-DISPATCH of yesterday of the proceedings in the Supreme Court in the case of the City of St. Louis vs. the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern road attracted wide-spread attention, and if the slippery Mr. Gould could have heard the comments passed upon it by the merchants of St. Louis, he would not have felt very highly flattered. There was great indignation in the business community over Mr. Gould's sly trick. On 'Change this morning merchants severely criticised Mr. Gould and Mr. Portis for their bad faith, although few cared to express an opinion for publication.

FRANK GALENNIE,

the President of the Exchange, said that if Mr. Portis had broken faith with Mr. Bell and Mr. Broadhead, his action could not be too severely condemned. "I believe in affording facilities for entering the city to all competing lines," said Mr. Galennie, "but I do not believe in giving a franchise to one company to the exclusion of others. I believe the city should do all in its power to prevent the Iron Mountain or any other road obtaining such enormously valuable privileges as the Iron Mountain would have under the order of the County Court. I do not think it would be possible for any road to obtain such privileges now. That has been tested once and decided."

LOUIS FUSZ,

the First Vice-President of the Exchange, shook his head dubiously when Mr. Gould's name was mentioned. "I think," he said, "that yesterday's action proves to us that we should all keep our eyes pretty wide open when Mr. Gould is around."

GEN. D. P. GRIER

was inclined to be conservative in his expression of opinion. "Yesterday's action," he said, "would seem to show that Mr. Gould was trying to get a little more than he was entitled to. I think, however, that we should give Mr. Gould credit for what he has done, and until it is shown that he really does not intend to do it. I am in favor of affording railroads facilities for getting into the city provided they do not damage the city in doing so. The whole commerce depends on this. Mr. Gould asks permission to cross three streets in the southern part of the city. I do not know how much damage this will do."

THE MAYOR.

A reporter called upon Mayor D. R. Francis this morning to ask his opinion of Mr. Gould's action. Said the Mayor: "If Mr. Portis has not observed the comity between lawyers, as Judge Brewer would say, his action was, in my opinion, very reprehensible. As I understand it, the City Council is protected by the limitation clause of the County Court's order, but that does not change the position of Mr. Gould or Mr. Portis. I am very much surprised. That very sly Mr. Gould was up here and talking very pleasantly. He said that he felt that the interests of the city of St. Louis were identical with the interests of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. He spoke to me about the proposed Union Depot and other matters. While I think the city is protected under the terms of the order, that is not all that is to be taken into consideration. The question is now what the animus of the Missouri Pacific was and whether Mr. Portis acted in good faith or not. If the Missouri Pacific has tried to trick us, why, we will know how to treat that road hereafter. There are a great many little courtesies which we can show the Missouri Pacific road which we may not feel under obligations to show it if we find the company or its officers ready to take advantage of the city on every occasion."

Toward noon Mr. Francis had a consultation with Mr. Bell and Mr. Broadhead in his office. He discussed with them not only the action of Mr. Portis yesterday, but also the claim of Mr. Broadhead, that the Missouri Pacific had no right to occupy

THE POPLAR STREET TRACK.

"The city was very well protected," he said afterward. "Mr. Bell had an understanding with Mr. Broadhead by which he was to take after the matter. I do not think the Supreme Court will attempt to pass upon Portis' but the right of the City of St. Louis to appeal. Whatever action Mr. Portis may have brought into the case I do not think the Court would consider. This is shown by Judge Norton's question asked of Mr. Portis. In the Poplar street track matter Mr. Broadhead seems very confident. I shall look into the matter and should the Missouri Pacific Railway Company obtain any other connection with Union Depot it may be necessary for us to take some action. I do not think it would be advisable to do so while the road has no other means of reaching the depot, for I think it would be detrimental to the commercial interests of the city to cut, off this means of communication."

Mr. Portis' Argument.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 13.—The argument made by Mr. Portis yesterday afternoon was to vest the present owners of the Iron Mountain Road with the same powers under the County Court order as were enjoyed by the former owners of the road and he claimed that the original charter by the State could not be abridged by the County Court. This point, if sustained, disposes of Mr. Bell's time-limitation conditions.

Mr. Portis was followed by Judge Broadhead, who was of a character to excite suspicion in itself, and it is hardly probable that he would spend three days in preparation and an afternoon and morning in argument for the purpose of obtaining for the road an order which is worthless.

As Mr. Bell states, there are time limitations; but if the Court holds as Mr. Portis argues, that the County Court was only an agent and had no right to annex conditions, then the limitations fall at a figure.

All of these points were not made so clear in the argument, being clouded in a mass of legal references.

Belleville.

Messrs. George Gray, Otto Krebs and Wesley Pieper have made application at Springfield for a charter to establish a mill for the manufacture of wire nails in this city. The capital stock is $10,000. A new machine recently invented and patented by Mr. Gray will be used for the manufacture of the nails. The machine is in appearance something similar to an ordinary nail machine, but differs from it inasmuch as the points of the nails are made by revolving knives. The new company will erect a factory in this city in the near future.

The Belleville Bowling Club will meet this evening for the election of officers.

Harry Williams and Frank Tram, the two men arrested in St. Louis, charged with robbing Ferdinand Grot, a French Village farmer, near the East St. Louis toll-gate, were brought here to-day and lodged in the County Jail. A requisition had to be procured, the men refusing to come without one. Grot identifies them as the men who robbed him.

The Western Feather Renovating Company of Centralia has removed its establishment to this city.

Articles of incorporation to the Swisshelm Gold and Silver Mining Company were filed yesterday with the County Recorder. Capital stock is $3,000,000, and the incorporators Hugh Rogers, Web M. Samuel and Thomas Booth.

The annual election of the Belleville Gaslight and Coke Company was held Tuesday. The following directors for the ensuing year were chosen; John Eimer, Ed Abend, Charles Eimer, Hugo Westerman and Philip Schuck.

Emile Wagner, a young boy whose parents reside on South Spring street, exploded some gunpowder yesterday, and his face and hands were badly burned. He will, very likely, be permanently disfigured as a result of his carelessness.

County Clerk Fred Schesl, President of the Mississippi Valley Poultry Association, will leave this evening for Atlanta, Ga., to deliver an address before the Southern States Poultry Association, which convenes Saturday. Mr. Schesl will take some of his buff cochins with him for exhibition.

Train Derailed.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., January 13.—The St. Louis limited express on the Erie Road, due at New York at 11 a. m., was completely derailed three miles west of here at 10 o'clock this morning. Baggage-master Hyland was the only person hurt. He was slightly injured by a heavy trunk falling on him.

THE -:- BARGAINS

OFFERED BY

PENNY & GENTLES

IN THEIR

Great Clearing Sale

For Friday and Saturday will be equal to what they sold on Monday, and will be the GREATEST CLEARING BARGAINS offered in St. Louis this year.

CLOAKS!

We mean to about give away goods in this department.

50 Boucle and Beaver Jackets at $1.95; prices have been $5 to $8. Is this not giving them away?

150 Ladies and Misses' Newmarkets and Cloaks at $1.95 and $2.95; goods that have sold at from $3.50 to $8. This is giving them away.

300 Beaver Newmarkets and Short Wraps marked as follows: Short Wraps that were $7.50 marked to $4.95; garments that were $17.50 marked to $7.50; garments that were $25 marked down to $12.50; garments that were $50 marked down to $25. Is not this giving goods away?

Jerseys! Jerseys!

100 dozen Pure Wool Jerseys, plain and fancy styles, 75c and 99c; prices have been $1.25 and $2.

FLANNELS!

At 17c—
37 pieces Heavy Scarlet Twilled Flannel; regular price, 25c; clearing sale price, 17c.

At 25c—
19 pieces 5/4-ex. Scarlet and Navy Blue Twilled Flannel; regular price, 40c; clearing sale price, 25c.

At 37c—
13 pieces fine quality Scarlet All-Wool Medicated Twilled Flannel; regular price, 60c; clearing sale price, 37c.

TOWELS.

At 12 1-2c—
90 dozen Heavy German Pure Linen Towels at 12½c; marked down from 17½c.

At 15c—
175 dozen fine quality German Damask Towels, medallion center, at 15c; marked down from 20c.

At 19c—
50 doz. Bleached Damask Towels, knotted fringe, all pure linen, 20c; marked down from 30c.

Do Your Trading Friday and Saturday at

PENNY & GENTLES',

Southwest Corner Broadway and Franklin Av.

CABLE ROADS.

NEW SYSTEM TO BE ADOPTED ON THREE STREET RAILWAYS.

Specifications for the Franklin Avenue Changes Prepared and Contracts Let—Work to Begin in March—Maxon Experimenting with an Electric Motor—Maffitt, Peper and Scullin Watching and Waiting—Broadway and Olive Street Lines to Change Motor Power This Summer.

The inroads that have been made by the Cable street railway into the business of the horse-car lines serving nearly the same territory, caused the owners of those lines to form a combination some time ago to divide the expense of a number of experiments that were contemplated and which looked to the adoption of some motor power other than horses. This combination included every street railroad in the city except the South St. Louis line (Sixth street). Two motors were experimented with, a Noble gas engine and the Terry cables. The gentlemen who stand at the head of the street car companies say the expense has gone much beyond the limit they originally intended to go, and two of these have dropped out, not wishing to put in money where they had not any hope of recovering the sum or any portion of it. The Noble motor was not a success. It was tried on an experimental track and whatever its defects might be the gentlemen interested keep to themselves. They have decided, however, that it will not do. P. C. Maffitt was interested separately in electrical experiments and recently John Maxon has gone into that field. The greatest effort of the combination, however, has been concentrated on the Terry cable.

THE SUBURBAN MOTOR MODEL

was constructed at the Franklin avenue stables by Mr. A. H. Terry, the inventor of the system, which is a combination of improvements on the original and present cable. Julius Walsh, who has suffered in competition with the present cable railway nearly as much as John H. Maxon was the one road manager most deeply interested in the experiments, and was so impressed with the practicability and value of the system that he determined to adopt it on the Franklin avenue line. With this object in view he had specifications prepared on plans submitted to him and received bids for the iron-work to be put in on his road. The contract for the manufacture of the grips, gulleys and the iron work of the conduits was given to the Todd-Stanley Manufacturing Company and that company now has at work getting out the required material. As soon as the weather will permit—possibly about the 1st of March—the work will be begun of putting in the conduits. This work will not be as extensive as on the Locust street cable laying as the Terry conduit is much smaller, and can be set upon the present line of the Franklin avenue line. The inventor claims the operation of the road will not need to be suspended by reason of this work. A block at a time can be torn up, and the cars towed over with horses, as when granite is being laid between the tracks. The cable will be laid at first from the stables at the Three-Mile House, on Easton avenue, to Fourth street. Subsequently the extension will also be cabled. An experimental road a block long will be laid near the stables, which will contain curves, crossings and all the difficulties of a cable road. This will be kept in constant operation in order that whenever the operation of an entire line suggests improvements such changes can be made on the experimental road, and if they prove proper and valuable the improvements then can be put on the entire road.

THE BROADWAY LINE

was expected to adopt the cable system also and Christian Peper, the President, has favored that idea, but, as yet, he says, no conclusion has been reached. He is still awaiting the result of experiments. The choice lies between an electric motor and cable with the chances in favor of the latter. Whatever is done the new motor power will be put upon the entire line from the Water-works to Wild Hunters. It is probable a cable will be put in and on account of its many advantages the Terry system will in that event be adopted.

P. Chouteau Maffitt of the Olive street line said this morning that he is awaiting the result of an experiment John H. Maxon proposes to make on the Vandeventer avenue extension to the Lindell Railway. He has purchased a Julian electric motor, the power for which is supplied from storage batteries under the seats of the car. It will arrive within five weeks and will be put on the Washington avenue line for operation at night when the other cars are taken off. It has been tried on a New York street-car line for some months, doing "owl" service, and Mr. Maxon has been told its operation has been satisfactory. The experiments with this motor, Mr. Maffitt says, will be made in such time as to convince him as to its value or worthlessness so that in the latter case he can begin to break ground for putting in cable conduits by the 1st of May. It

GETTING SERIOUS.

THE EASTERN COAL TRADE AFFECTED BY THE COAL HANDLERS' STRIKE.

The Strikers Assault and Drive Away from Work a Lot of German Emigrants—A Labor Indorsement of Congressman Payson—Organization of a National Builders' Association—Report of the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics—Labor News.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The striking coal trimmers of Weehauken resorted yesterday for the first time since the beginning of the strike to violence. Early in the day a tug steamed up to the dock of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, and forty German emigrants, who had been hired at an employment agency in this city, disembarked. They were soon hard at work shoveling coal. The strikers learned of the arrival of the Germans shortly after noon. At 2 o'clock nearly 200 strikers appeared in front of the Delaware & Hudson yard. It was their intention to march to the dock in a body and talk with the men who had taken their places but thirty constables ordered them to leave. They did so, without causing the slightest trouble. They dispersed, some going in the direction of Union Hill and others toward Hoboken. Shortly after 3 o'clock the tug drew up at the Fifth street dock and about seventy strikers boarded it, and it started up the river. It stopped at the end of the Delaware & Hudson Coal dock, and the strikers got off. The German emigrants were at work on the dock, but as soon as the strikers made their appearance, they dropped their shovels and ran. Two of them in their flight fell overboard. Some of the more hot-headed of the strikers, it is said, clubbed the emigrants. All of the latter were driven from the dock. Before the constables learned of the outbreak the strikers had re-embarked, and the tug was steaming back to Hoboken.

The pressure of the coal consumers on the coal producers is rapidly growing heavier. How long the coal-producing companies can stand it is a question no one of them will answer. From talk of selling agents yesterday it looked as if the men would be put to work to-day, except for a fear that a concession here would be answered by a demand from the unions for an increase of pay. In this city, where the rent of the big yards is a large item, the dealers have always lived from hand to mouth. For the first time in many years the hand is going empty to the mouth. The question which the companies have got to face is whether it will pay better to ruin many of the middlemen, or grant the demands of the coal handlers. At present prices the middlemen are under ruinous contracts to supply consumers. Shipments of anthracite from Pennsylvania to the West

ARE BEHINDHAND.

New England manufacturers could, as a rule, get all the coal needed by rail at an increase of a dollar more a ton, but the railroads, not having been called on to ship New England's coal supply hitherto, are now unable to furnish cars enough.

Of the five hundred dealers in the city a few had large stocks. They are not all taking advantage of the situation to mark up prices. Some regular customers are able to get white ash stove coal at $6 a ton, but the majority of the dealers charge $8. Haverneyer & Elder, before shutting down, went to a Brooklyn dealer and offered $7 a ton for the entire contents of the yard, something like 6,000 tons. As the coal was purchased at an average of $4 the clear profit of the transaction to the dealer would have $18,000. The offer was refused. He could sell it all at better figures at retail and at the same time keep his regular customers friendly. Leaders of the workingmen of this city decided yesterday to get up a mass meeting with a view to induce Gov. Hill to attempt to break the coal combination. Superintendent Prentis of the New York Steam Heating Company got a promise last night from Capt. Gastling of the steamboat squad, of the police. He said he was going to send sixty men from Pier 3 to Weehauken to shovel coal.

New York Labor Bureau.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 13.—The "Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor" was submitted to the Legislature last evening, and will make a volume of 500 or more pages. In his introductory remarks Commissioner Feck says: "The year 1886 has witnessed a more pronounced and more extended agitation among the members of organized labor than any previous year in the history of our country, and while such agitation in our own State has not been characterized by the wholly unwarranted and criminal excesses that startled with horror the populace of several of the Western cities, it has nevertheless been earnest and pronounced. With rare exceptions, organized labor has continued in this State with greater success and vigor than ever before to agitate, to strike and to boycott during the past year, and 1886 will be remembered as one of the greatest importance in the battle waged between capital and labor, the signal failures and successes of which will not be lost or fail to serve as lessons of value to the student of social and economic questions. The subject of apprenticeship is treated at great length and in a most exhaustive manner. Among other things the commissioner says, in discussing the question: "As a very prominent feature of the labor question, it has been found expedient and necessary to look into our apprenticeship system—the means at hand of renewing and perpetuating our labor supply. The broad result is that we are largely dependent upon foreign skill and labor. Our supply of native mechanics is daily augmented by

THE SKILLED LABOR OF EUROPE,

and while this foreign element is not equal to the skilled labor which is retained in Europe, it is in the main vastly superior to that produced in our own country. Whether unrestricted immigration be or be not a national blessing, may be disputed, but a visit to the workshops of the State will demonstrate the truthfulness of the statement that the large majority of our tradesmen and mechanics are foreigners. Indeed, in many trades and industrial establishments there is not a single American at work. Nearly all positions of trust and responsibility in the mechanical departments are in the hands of foreign-born workers, and most of the boys and young men learning trades are either foreign born or the sons of foreign-born workers. And the opinion is now very generally expressed and accepted that most of the labor troubles of the last few years have been precipitated, not by whole trades, but by sections of them, and that these sections were largely controlled by foreigners, or natives who had from association imbibed foreign ideas on the labor question."

The commissioner then discusses the American objection to apprenticing boys and the consequent failure of American labor to prevent such a state of affairs as is mentioned above. He argues in favor of manual training as a means of keeping up the supply of trained labor and preventing the coming man from becoming the slave of the machine.

SHORTER HOURS.

The conclusion which the commission arrives at in regard to "shorter hours of labor" are thus summed up: "As predicted in the last report of this Bureau, a very general movement was made on the first day of May last, looking to the reduction of the hours of labor from ten to eight per day. The organizations of New York and Brooklyn seemed to have acted more in concert than those of other cities in the State, and were by far more successful, having won a majority of the cases where demands were made. It is true that while a large percentage of all engaged in the movement asked for a reduction of two hours a day, very many of the organizations did it with a view of compromising on nine hours as a day's work."

He next gives the histories of the leading strikes in the State during the year, notably those in the Troy laundries, the sugar refineries and on the street railroads. The losses by these different strikes, boycotts, etc., he is unable to give in total, but fifty-eight firms either report an aggregate of $3,000,000. On the other hand the losses of wages to striking employes are represented by the sum of $2,858,191. This amount carries the conviction that labor deserves to succeed in a cause for which it is willing to

MAKE SUCH SACRIFICE.

When the question of strikes and kindred labor troubles is analyzed in a calm and dispassionate spirit, it will be discovered that there is a great deal of error in the public mind regarding it. Employers, as a rule, assert that striking is not under any circumstances justifiable, contending that wages would ultimately and inevitably increase without them. Indeed they manifest a desire to ignore the subject altogether, and only give it attention when they are compelled. From the trade unionists' standpoint, however, there is ample justification for this weapon, though they seldom resort to it when they have been ignored and compelled to use it in self-defense.

The closing portion of the report is devoted to a consideration of the Saturday half-holiday movement, the success attending the agitation of the subject and the benefits derived from it.

Rusk's Message.

MADISON, Wis., January 13.—The biennial message of Gov. Rusk was presented to the Legislature, which met at noon to-day. After reverting to the material progress made in the State during the year, he says: "While thus congratulating you upon our material progress, it is with deep regret that I am compelled to report that during the past year the peace of our State has, in a few instances, been interrupted by strikes and riots of greater magnitude, of more violence and farther reaching in their consequences than ever before. In this connection you are reminded that it will be your duty as legislators to look carefully into the causes of these troubles, and wherever our laws for the prevention of wrong-doing or the punishment of wrong-doers are found to be defective, it will be your duty to perfect them by such new legislation as recent experience and reasonable anticipation for the future may indicate to be required."

Further on the Goveroner says: "An overpowering majority of the whole people are not directly parties to the controversy at all. He declared that it was a contention between employes and employers, and it was the right and duty to step in and say not only 'Let us have peace,' but 'We will have peace.'"

Gov. Rusk said the Government could not be indifferent to the welfare of any class of citizens, and it was a special duty to protect the poor and weak against any possible aggressions of the rich and strong, and this especially applied to corporations created by the authority of the State.

In conclusion, Gov. Rusk says, concerning the labor question: "With those agrarian and socialistic theories of fanciful society that deny the right of private property, or of each individual to full protection in the enjoyment and control of all his lawful earnings, whether obtained by his own labor or by contract, we can have no sympathy. They are as un-American as monarchy, and as treasonable as secession. They contemplate the destruction of both justice and liberty, and would accomplish the destruction of both if their application to existing society were seriously attempted. We are not prepared as American citizens to even consider a change in our form of government. Republican institutions and individual liberty go hand and hand, and must and will be loyally maintained."

Favor Payson.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The Herald publishes the following this morning:

OFFICE OF THE NAT'L LEGISLATIVE CON., } KNIGHTS OF AMERICA, } WASHINGTON, January 12, 1887.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Your editorial in the Herald of this date in relation to the Illinois senatorship is very timely. This committee can heartily endorse the position of the same in regard to Congressman Payson. No man in the present Congress worked more faithfully or been more untiring in his efforts to restore the lands to the people, where they belong," than Mr. Payson. We believe that his election to the United States Senate would be an act on the part of the Legislature of Illinois which no member of that body would ever have cause to regret. We remain, yours truly, RALPH BEAUMONT, Chairman.
J. J. MCCARTNEY, Secretary.

Striking Brewers Surprised.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—The striking brewers were somewhat amazed yesterday by the announcement that the Liquor Dealers' Progressive Union and the German Liquor Dealers' Association had decided to support the employing brewers. The action of these associations was felt the more keenly by the strikers from the fact that the latter had told the organizations to support the hands in the strike against the reduction, by requesting their members to sell in their saloons only Union beer.

National Builders' Association.

BOSTON, January 13.—The Master Builders' Convention completed arrangements, yesterday, to form a National Builders' Association. A convention for that purpose will be held in Chicago, March 29, next. The Boston Builders' Association enjoyed a dinner at the Revere House last night. President Whitcomb presided, and among the guests were delegates representing associations in New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Paul, Washington, Baltimore and other large cities.

Labor Legislation.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 13.—Among the bills introduced in the Senate yesterday, were the following: Making every Saturday a legal holiday; amending the code by allowing in the New York District Courts employes to enforce the collection of their wages by imprisoning employers for fifteen days without bail.

Election Notice.

At a regular meeting of the Directors Helmbacher Forge and Rolling Mill Company, held at their office, Tuesday, January 12, 1887, the following officers were duly elected:

James Green, President.
Geo. S. Edgell, Vice-President.
G. L. Goetz, Secretary.

BETRAYED BY HIS MOTHER.

A Daring Thief and Brutal Son Comes to Grief.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Wm. McGrath was arraigned at Jefferson Market Court by Detective Price yesterday, charged with committing a number of night burglaries in Capt. Williams' precinct since May last. On June 20, 1886, J. A. Bluxom's house on West Forty-second street was broken open by thieves, who stole Mr. Bluxom's gold watch and pocketbook in which were $12. He reported the robbery to Capt. Williams. Miss Tillotsen, an artist who occupies the second floor of the Bristol flats, Sixty-ninth avenue, reported on the same day that she had been robbed of her jewelry and money. Miss Tillotsen said she was awakened by the noise that the thief made, and recognized him as Frank Taylor, a young man whose mother, a dressmaker, lived in the first flat. The next day Taylor was arrested in Macy's store, where he had charge of the soda-water fountain. The day after he was acquitted for want of evidence. Detective Price received a note last week asking him to call on Mrs. Mary McGrath, East Forty-ninth street. He went there on Saturday. Mrs. McGrath, a delicate woman of 60 years, had been confined to her room for the past two years by an injury to her knee-cap.

"I sent for you," she said, "and I'll give you all the information you want, although the thief you are looking for is my son. I have tried for years to reform him, but the only thanks he gave me was abuse and threats to kill me if I ever informed on him."

Mrs. McGrath gave Price a list of some of her son's crimes. She said he was 33 years of age, and has been known as Wm. Leonard and Wm. Hoffman when arrested for his crimes. He has been in Sing Sing several times.

"He was brutal to me," said the mother, "and often threatened to kill me if I ever told of his evil doings. I think it is time that he should be put where he cannot commit any crimes for a long time, though God knows it is hard on a mother to be the means of sending her son to prison."

Mrs. McGrath told Price that her son had told her with what ease he had robbed Miss Tillotsen's flat. McGrath showed his mother and Kehoe, who was an accomplice of his, a cameo pin and a purse in which was $10, which he said he had stolen from Miss Tillotsen's rooms. "When I went up into Bluxom's room," he added, "the old bloke was sound asleep. I had a slung shot in my pocket, and if he had awakened I would have killed him. And now, old woman," he added, turning to his mother, "if you ever breathe anything of this to a living soul, by God, I'll kill you."

Price went to 47 Third avenue, where McGrath has been living for several weeks with a young woman, on Tuesday, and arrested him. Price put the handcuffs on him before he had a chance to show fight, and found the slung shot in the bureau drawer.

"Collared again," said McGrath, as he was marched to the station. In his pockets was found $16 and a dozen old coins. Justice Murray remanded him till Saturday morning for examination.

Word was received from Kankakee this morning that Jesse Parker, an insane colored man, who was sent to the Insane asylum at that place from East Carondelet on April 16, 1886, is dying.

OLD FRIENDS' CLUB.

MRS. JOHN HARNEY'S ENTERTAINMENT TUESDAY EVENING.

The Pleasures of the Dance—Toilets Worn by the Ladies on the Festive Occasion—Who Was There—A Pleasant Evening.

On Tuesday evening the Old Friends' Club was entertained by Mrs. John Harney at Hotel Beers. Beside the regular members there were a number of invited guests present. The dance began at 9 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock a delightful supper was served in the Ladies' Ordinary to the guests seated, after which dancing was resumed. Mrs. Harney wore a trained black velvet robe, slightly bouffant at the waist with square cut corsage filled with duchess lace, long sleeves with cuffs of the duchess lace.

Miss Nettie Harney wore a reception dress of white silk made with a long court train over a petticoat of white silk embroidered in silver. The corsage was cut in deep points back and front and trimmed with silver embroidery. No sleeves, and long gloves drawn up over the elbow.

Miss Dede Kimball, maize tinted silk covered with tarlatan of the same shade. The close fitting cuirass corsage of crystal beads was worn beneath a Gitana jacket of the yellow silk. No sleeves.

Miss Fannie Kimball, white silk en traine with fleecy draperies of silk mull, the pardessus thickly strewn with daisies, hand embroidered. The corsage was cut decollete and sleeveless.

Miss Virginia Kimball, black faille, made dancing length and covered with black tulle thickly dotted with red chenille; corsage of red plush, cut in deep points, back and front, and without sleeves.

Miss Morgan, pale green silk, made dancing length with full draperies at the back and panel at one side of red and white brocade. The corsage was cut square and without sleeves.

Miss Mimi Flanagan, white faille made dancing length, with simple bebe waist, decollete and sleeveless, combed low and of the same shade. The long pointed bodice of black velvet was cut heart-shaped in front and pointed in the back, without sleeves; long black gloves to the elbow.

Miss Josephine Thatcher, black Lyons velvet, made dancing length, with panier scarf draperies of white crape, the corsage was cut decollete, and without sleeves, high puffs on the shoulders.

Miss Annie Pope, rose pink silk made dancing length, and covered with pink tulle dotted with chenille, corsage cut round with small cap sleeves.

Miss Eliza Cleadenin, pale pink brocaded silk, covered with pink tulle draped and puffed with knots of green ribbons.

Miss Mattie Tuan, white satin duchess, made dancing length, with full frill puffed draperies of black tulle, very bouffant. The long pointed bodice was cut round and low, without sleeves; long black gloves.

Miss Francisca, pale blue nun's veiling with full Mikado draperies. The waist was cut low and without sleeves, and finished with pointed jabot lace.

Miss Catharine Lindsay wore white faille with long square train, the corsage decollete and without sleeves; large corsage bouquet of roses.

Miss Emily Speck, white mull en traine, with bouffant draperies caught by white ribbons. The bodice was cut square in front, high at the back, without sleeves.

Miss Alice Renouard, marigold faille, made dancing length with draperies of white lace. The pointed bodice was cut low and finished with lace.

Miss Margie Bakewell, white gauze brocaded in colors, made dancing length with full draperies. The deep pointed corsage of mauve-colored plush was cut in deep points back and front and without sleeves.

Miss Nesbitt, black gros grain, with long train. The corsage was cut square and filled with black lace, outlined by loops of yellow ribbon.

Miss Lottie Carr, white corduroy, made with a long train, slightly puffed at the back. The corsage was cut square, with a Medici collar, untrimmed. The bouquet was of roses.

Miss Marie Peugnet, white silk, made dancing length, the tablier formed of loops of ribbon cut in points, with crystal drops pendant from each loop; corsage cut square and without sleeves.

Miss Grace Larned, white silk brocade made dancing length and bouffant, with deep-pointed jabot of old brown plush cut in deep points back and front.

Miss George Goddard, black velvet en traine trimmed with duchesse lace.

Miss Lulie Goddard, white silk mull, short and bouffant with bebe waist and daisies at her belt and in her hair.

Miss Philo Larned, white faille made dancing length and draped high at the back, with bodice cut in deep points back and front, and without sleeves.

Mrs. Robert Floyd-Jones, a badsome brocade, made dancing length, with panels of pale blue satin brocade, shot with gold, the shade of plush made decollete and sleeveless.

Miss Nettie Wherry, white faille, dancing length, with corsage low cut and sleeveless.

Miss Jeannette Wherry, poppy red silk, made dancing length, and covered with tulle of the same shade, dotted with gold tinsel. The corsage of red plush, decollete and sleveless, was trimmed with gold.

Miss Zaidee Tenant, pale blue cashmere, with bebe waist, cut round and without sleeves, finished with white lace.

Miss Clara Mitchell, pale blue silk, dancing length, and draped with blue tulle, looped high up on the sides with flots of pale pink ribbons; the bodice cut low and without sleeves.

Miss Lucy Chadbourne, red and white striped gauze, made dancing length, with full pouffs at the back; corsage of red velvet, cut low and without sleeves, and finished with a bertha of point lace.

Miss Stella Hartnett, black satin, covered with black tulle, embroidered in straw; the corsage was cut in deep points, with sleeves to wash blonde; a corsage bouquet and aigrette of straw completed a very unique toilet.

The Reading Reorganization.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—A new Reading Railroad reorganization plan is promised for either Friday or Saturday and is eagerly looked for by those dissatisfied with the present plan. It is the joint production of Charles Whelan, a prominent income and general mortgage holder, and negotiated by Mr. Lockwood, chairman of the General Mortgage Bondholders' Committee, and other men interested in those securities. It represents considerable thought and it is believed it is unexpectedly liberal in its provisions to contrary interests in order to secure its' acceptance. The priority of the mortgage liens will be strictly observed. The first series 5s will be generously dealt with in hopes of securing the support of their influential holders, as was not the case with the recent plan.

"Week-End" Tickets.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—The request of the Travelers' Protective Association of the United States for the granting of "week-end" tickets from stations on the different railroads of the country has been conceded from the 15th instant by the Baltimore & Ohio from the principal points, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, etc., and by the Pennsylvania west of Pittsburg as announced in these dispatches yesterday. The privilege had been granted previously by twelve roads.

West Point Examination.

Applicants for appointment at the Military Academy at West Point from the Eighth Congressional District have been notified that they must pass medical examination before January 19, on which day the competitive examination takes place. The medical examiner is Dr. Steer, at No. 708 Washington avenue.

Wants an Injunction.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., January 13.—In the Circuit Court this morning, in the application filed by President Green Smith of the Senate, praying for an injunction restraining Lieut.-Gov. Robertson from performing the duties of his office, the attorneys for the latter moved for a continuance until after adjournment of the Legislature. Judge Ayres overruled the motion and gave Robertson until to-morrow to answer Smith's complaint. The legislature developed nothing of interest this morning.

THE CIVIL COURTS.

Third Trial of Mrs. Westlake's Suit Against Her Landlord—Legal News.

The third trial of the damage suit of Mrs. Jennie Westlake against John H. R. Dinkelman was reached before a jury to-day in Judge Thayer's court. This is the claim of a young married woman against her landlord, a married man, on the ground of an alleged indecent assault committed one Sunday afternoon during the absence of her husband and children. At the former trials there was a conflict of testimony and a volume of depositions was read to the respective juries. Each trial consumed several days, and in each case the jury failed to agree. The defendant is a hale, hearty, middle-aged man, residing on his property, at 824 Biddle street. The plaintiff is a slender little woman neatly dressed, with some pretensions to good looks and of quiet, modest demeanor.

The alleged assault took place in her apartments one afternoon in February, 1885, while her husband was away and her children were absent at Sunday-school. She alleged that Mr. Dinkelman was excited by liquor at the time, and that he acted in a most shameful manner. The weather was very cold and Mrs. Westlake remained exposed in the open air for some time until the landlord had taken his departure by the rear door. She ran out of the house to escape from his violence and contracted a severe cold which, together with the shock to her nervous system, brought on an illness. Damages in the sum of $10,000 are sought.

A Girl's Fatal Aim.

The damage suit of Mrs. Hamelson against George Flarlong was called to-day in Judge Lubke's court. This is a claim of $5,000 for the loss of a lad's life in a shooting-gallery. The plaintiff alleges that the boy, Benjamin Ostman, her son by a former marriage, was engaged to attend the target in a shooting-gallery at Korener's Garden, which was operated by Mr. Flarlong. On the 19th of last May a party of visitors entered the gallery and a gun was placed in the hands of a young girl named Annie Harvey, who had her attention diverted just as she was aiming at the target. The discharge entered the breast of the boy, who stood some distance apart, and he died soon afterwards from the effects of the accident. The latter claims damages for the loss of services on the ground of negligence.

A Wife's Infatuation.

John T. Price filed a petition to-day in the Circuit Court seeking a decree of divorce from Carrie Alice Price. An order of publication was likewise obtained, Mrs. Price being at present out of the State. The husband alleges that the marriage took place May 10, 1882, and the separation on the 24th of April, 1885. He complains that his wife subjected him to various indignities rendering his condition intolerable and as a specific ground for the divorce he alleges that his wife irregularly conducted herself in an improper manner and was guilty of undue intimacy with a young man in the neighborhood.

Drove Her From Home.

Emma Schleicher has entered a suit in the Circuit Court seeking a decree of divorce from Anton Schleicher. They were married May 29, 1875, and managed to live together until December 21, last year. Mrs. Schleicher complains that she was compelled to leave her husband, for he refused upon all occasions some years he kept up a system of abusive conduct and quarreled constantly without any cause, so that she led a wretched life, notwithstanding her efforts to please him and promote her comfort. One day last year he ejected her from the premises and locked her out. Mrs. Schleicher asks for restoration of her maiden name, Emma Voelk.

A Horrible Death.

Mrs. Elizabeth Leonard, the young widow of Wm. Leonard, has entered a damage suit for $5,000 in the Circuit Court against N. K. Fairbanks & Co., soap manufacturers. She states that she was married on the 18th of June last year, and that on the 12th of September her husband, who was in the employ of Rohan Brothers, was directed to execute some repairs at the Fairbanks soap factory. In doing so he had to stand on a plank resting on a dangerous proximity to a tank of boiling soap the edge of which was raised only an inch above the surface. The tank was not guarded, and there was no light near it so that Leanard who was not aware of the danger, fell head foremost into the tank and received such horrible burns that he died in agony in about 24 hours later. The widow claims damages on the ground of negligence under the circumstances alleged.

Notes in Court.

Letters of administration were granted today to John W. Parie on the estate of John Cavanaugh. The estate is valued at $10,000.

The jury in the Schart damage suit against Zrotz, the letter carrier, for an alleged assault upon a little girl of 7 years, brought in a verdict late last evening, in Judge Dillon's Court, in favor of the defendant.

Chas. B. Stark entered suit to-day in the Circuit Court against Britton A. Hill, claiming $1,725, the balance of his fee for legal services rendered in the suit of Helena Edmonstone against E. C. James.

The jury in the horse-damage suit of John R. Peplet against Bernard Brockmann, brought in a verdict this morning in Judge Lubke's Court in favor of Mr. Triplett for $85.

THE STEAMER CELTIC.

The Monarch Line Ship Abandoned at Sea—All on Board Safe.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The agents of the Monarch Line in this city received a cablegram from London to-day, stating that the steamer, Celtic Monarch, was abandoned at sea, January 2, and that the passengers and crew were saved. No further particulars have been received. The cause of the disaster is unknown. The Celtic Monarch was a screw steamship of 2,014 gross tons register, and belonged to the Monarch Line of London. She was built at New Castle in 1879.

The Injured.

ATCHISON, Kan., January 13.—A complete list of the injured in the wreck of Monday night on the Missouri Pacific at Dunbar, Neb., an account of which was published in yesterday's POST-DISPATCH, is as follows: L. T. Buckhart, Buffalo, Wyo.; John Packett, Austin, Tex.; Martin Kennon, Omaha; Walter E. Kennedy, of Forepaugh's circus; M. Wollstein, Kansas City; Albert Vantolge, Wills Springs, Mo.; Samuel H. Myers, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; Charles G. Barton, Omaha; Mathew Lindell, Silas McConnaughy, Omaha; George Coon, Philadelphia; Miss Mollie Hyde, Beloit, Kan.; E. Connor, Omaha; E. Broker, West Indies; M. G. Moran and John Geiger, residence unknown.

The work is undoubtedly that of trainwreckers as the spikes were found drawn from ten ties. The condition of the snow about the holes showed that but an hour or two had passed from the time of their abstraction to the time of the work. Advices from Nebraska City report the arrest of David W. Hoffman of Dunbar, and James W. Bill of Unadilla, Neb. Hoffman was recently a brakeman on the B. & M. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict implicating Hoffman, Bill and others.

JOHN S. BOYDEN.

Death of a Well-Known Citizen After a Brief Illness.

John S. Boyden, agent for the St. Louis Transfer Company, died this morning at his home, 1549 Papin street. He was ill but a short time with pneumonia. He was 57 years of age and had charge of the transfer business of the Indianapolis & St. Louis, Vandalia, Cairo Short Line, Louisville & Nashville and the Mobile & Ohio Railroads. He had been in the service of the transfer company twenty-four years, and was a well known to the business men of the city. His death is lamented by his wife, two married daughters—Mrs. Hazleton and Mrs. Reese—and a son. The time of the funeral has not been determined, but it will probably be on Saturday.

A THING OF BEAUTY.

THE NEW RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH SPECHT

Which Will Be Opened With a Reception This Evening—A Modern Mansion Which Has Something More Than All the Modern Improvements—Details of the Reception.

This evening Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Specht will open to their friends for the first time their handsome new home on West Pine street—the occasion being the nineteenth anniversary of their marriage. The exterior of this artistic home has been greatly admired, and is pointed out as one of the best specimens of the revival of the Gothic renaissance to be found in the city. The house is well situated to show to the best advantage, being placed upon a moderately high terrace, with a broad flight of stone steps leading up to the lawn, and still another flight leading to the portico, which is supported by two figures in terra cotta.

A wide doorway leads to the entrance hall, which is separated from the reception hall by an arch decorated with Moorish carvings, on one side of which is perched a stuffed peacock, with long sweeping tail reaching to the floor. On the other side is stationed upon a pedestal a life-size statue of a Nubian slave, bearing aloft a candelabra filled with colored wax candles. In his other hand extended is a card receiver. A jeweled lamp of Moorish design is swung by chains from the ceiling. The portieres which shut off the library on the right, and the drawing-room on the left, are of the richest material, one of them being an exquisite work of art. A painting upon tapestry by Crovosky, the subject a life size picture of a girl crossing a rustic bridge, her arms filled with faggots. The halls are all finished in amaranth wood and the walls of rough stucco work, painted in blue with gilt effects. The broad stairway begins back of this arch, and by easy ascent a wide balcony is reached, facing the entrance and over-hanging

THE WIDE FIREPLACE,

and superbly carved mantel, which fills up the entire end of the hall, forming a pretty picture with its burnished brass ornaments and wood fire. Placed upon the center of the balcony is a head of the mountain goat. This balcony is lighted by a large stained glass window, the central figure being a life-size picture of the Goddess of Plenty, a pleasing vision which attracts the eye immediately upon entering the door. The entire lower floor is arranged so that it may be thrown together; only draperies of lace and satins and portieres of Turkish stuffs serving to break the view, and make more exciting the glimpse beyond. This floor is all finished in natural cherry, and the furniture is of mahogany the same shade, richly carved and upholstered with Parisian tapestry in turquoise blue and bronze combined, the same colors blended in the soft Gobelin carpet which covers the floor. Above the flimy lace curtains which drape the windows are artistic hangings of turquoise satin, supported by a broad cornice made of beaten bronze and copper with Moorish heads appearing in the design. All of the decorations of the drawing-room are of Moorish design. The chandelier suspended from the center is of oxydized copper figures, and tracery of the same school of art. The pedestals which support the busts are of beaten copper with the same effects outlined in jewels. The handsomely carved mantels support cabinets, the back of which are formed of bronze or copper in bas-relief. A fret-work arch leads into the music-room where the same color tones are preserved, and the statues and bas-reliefs are of Moorish musicians or dancing figures. A piano made to order to match the room, a harp, a guitar and other instruments furnish the apartment. On the right of the hall is the library, opening by sliding doors or portieres into the dining-room. The latter is a large bay-windowed apartment furnished with English oak, superbly carved with hunting-scenes, the chairs upholstered with the stag's head and leopard leather. Upon the walls hang panels carved with

TROPHIES OF THE CHASE

in bas-relief and in the nooks are placed pedestals on which are posed figures of the fishers from the coast of Normandy. From this room sliding doors lead into the breakfast-room, which is finished and furnished in the same manner. Upon the walls every where hang various pictures from well-known artists—Meeker, Tracy, Brenner, Chase and others—and rare vases and bric-a-brac decorate the cabinet. The ceilings and many of the walls are works of art in oil and water-color frescoes. The beauties of this home are greatly enhanced to-day by the decorator, who has bestowed plants and cut flowers in profusion wherever the effect would be pleasing. Broad-leaved plants from the tropics, palms and foliage plants of bright hues fill the cozy nooks and corners and line the grand stairway to the balcony where they are massed with artistic effect. Ferns and palms bank the fire-places and mantels. Jardinieres fill the windows and great bowls of cut flowers fill the air with fragrance. The grand stairway which leads to the basement is also bordered with plants, and the large billiard-room, and club-room, and reception hall, in which is built a great English fire place in red brick, have been beautifully decorated and present a fairy spectacle, under the skillful hands of the caterer, Meyers having been given carte blanche to furnish an abundant menu comprising all the delicacies of the season.

Vogel's Orchestra of thirty-five pieces will be stationed in the reception hall on the second floor, where the "blue room," the "red room," the "Japanese room" have been set apart as dressing-rooms for the ladies and gentlemen.

TOILETS.

Mrs. Specht will receive her guests in a toilet of black Lyons velvet made with a long marquise train, slightly bouffant at the back, the front composed of two panels, one formed of black frieze velvet brocaded on white ottoman rep, the other of flounces of duchess lace, laid on in semicircular curves. Down the center extends a broad band of beaut passementerie. The square cut corsage with gilet of pearl embroidery is filled with duchess lace, and the elbow sleeves will be met by long kid gloves. Diamonds and a point lace fan will complete the toilet.

Mrs. E. V. P. Ritter will wear an elegant toilette of white velvet brocade, en traine, decollete and sleeveless.

Mme. Hortense Pascholl Ritter, mother of Mrs. Specht, will wear black gros grain, with crepe lisse.

THE PRIZE-FIGHTING CASES.

They Are Quietly Disposed of in the Criminal Court this Morning.

When the prize-fighting cases were called in the Criminal Court this morning, Mr. Bishop of the Circuit Attorney's office asked that the defendants be called. This was done, but none of the defendants answered, except through their attorney, Mr. Rufus J. Delano. Mr. Bishop thereupon announced to the Court that the State would enter a "nolle prosequi" as no conviction could be had and that there was a mistake in the first place in indicting them.

The cases grew out of the Dan Daly and Arthur Flint fight, that took place last February at Turner Hall with closed doors, and at which only a favored few were permitted to be spectators.

The principals were indicted by the Grand-jury in the March term of 1886, together with Tom Kelly, Bob Nichols, Oliver Wiseman and Charles Woods, the offense charged "conducting a prize fight," the last named defendants having been brought into the case as aiding and abetting under the State law of 1877.

The POST-DISPATCH announced last evening that these cases would be disposed of in this manner.

CAPTURED IN TEXAS.

Chas. Jones, the Murderer of Chas. H. Foreman, Run Down.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HANNIBAL, Mo., January 13.—A dispatch was received in this city this morning announcing the capture at Greenville, Tex., of Charles Jones, a fugitive from justice. In April, 1884, Jones shot and killed Charles H. Foreman of the Empire Kiln, near this city, where they both were employed at the time. Jones was regarded as a rather worthless character. The prisoner will be brought to New London for trial, as the spot where the shooting was done is in Ralls County.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Free from Lime and Absolutely Pure.

The Royal Baking Powder is made from Cream of Tartar specially refined and prepared for its use by patent processes, by which the Tartrate of Lime is totally eliminated.

This highly important result has been attained only with great care, labor and expense. In money alone a quarter of a million dollars has been invested in patents, machinery and appliances by which the crude Cream of Tartar, being procured direct from the wine districts of Europe, and subjected in this country to these exclusive processes, is rendered entirely free, not only from the objectionable Tartrate of Lime, but from other foreign substances.

This adds greatly to the cost of manufacturing Royal Baking Powder; but, as all its other ingredients are selected and prepared with the same precise care and regardless of labor or expense, an article is produced that is entirely free from any extraneous substance and chemically pure in all respects.

No lime, earth, alum or impurity of any kind can, by inadvertence or by the use of adulterated articles or otherwise, be introduced into the "Royal," and it contains no ingredients except those certified by the most eminent chemists necessary to make a pure, wholesome and perfect baking powder.

It costs more to manufacture the Royal Baking Powder than any other, but it is, as shown by chemical analysis, the only absolutely pure Baking Powder made.

Royal is the only Baking Powder made that is free from both lime and alum.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

A Free Fight—Oglesby's Chances—To-Day's Legislative Proceedings.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 13.—The joint caucus of the 110 Republican members of the General Assembly to nominate a candidate for United States Senator will be held at 2 o'clock to-day. It is expected that more than one session of the caucus will be held before a nomination will be reached. The friends of Farwell claim that he has gained considerable in support since yesterday morning, and that Hamilton will have but three Cook County members, while the friends of the latter claim for him from six to eight. Hamilton's candidacy has complicated matters to such an extent that any predictions are wide of the mark. It is probable that Hamilton's candidacy will prevent either the nomination of Farwell or himself. Farwell's friends here hope to secure his nomination by a combination with the strongest Congressional candidate, which looks to the latter's election to the Executive chair. These complications also make Oglesby's nomination possible, and his friends are watching for a favorable opportunity to bring him out despite his protestation that he will under no circumstances be a candidate. Hamilton's candidacy is considered by many as a bluff and inaugurated not with hope of success for himself, but with a view of making a trade at an opportune time which will favor Campbell's candidacy for Governor three years hence. The most probable nominees are Farwell, Payson or Oglesby.

THE SENATE.

The Senate adjourned to-day without transacting any business further than the introduction of a bill making an appropriation for the State Horticultural Society, and one by Senator Hill making the usual biennial appropriation to the Southern Illinois Normal School at Carbondale.

THE HOUSE.

The House adopted the joint Senate resolution urging Congress to pass the Miller bill for the suppression of the pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals. A long contest then ensued over a motion to reconsider the vote by which a resolution to print the Journal of the House daily was adopted yesterday afternoon. The motion to reconsider then prevailed, and the resolution was sent to the Committee on Contingent Expenses. The motion was favored by most of the Democrats, headed by Merritt and Herrington, and by a few Republicans, led by Messick and Fuller, the United Labor members and the Prohibition members voting against the motion. The House refused to lay the motion on the table, 68 ayes to 72 nays.

A Prince Feathers His Royal Nest.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily News.

Prince Roland Bonaparte secured great pecuniary advantages by his marriage contract with Mlle. Blanc, and has the guardianship of his infant daughter, a girl in her third year. When the heads of the dynastic families were expelled he applied to the civil tribunal for leave, he having been deprived of his grade in the French army, to invest his ward's fortune abroad. On that occasion it was stated that her share of the Monaco gambling tables' profits amounted to 15,000,000 francs a year, and that the interest of her mother's dowry, which is invested in French rentes, brings up the child's fortune to one of the largest in Europe. The tribunal refused the application, both in the minor's interest and on grounds of public policy, Prince Roland having placed a considerable capital at the disposal of committees formed to try to overthrow the Republic. The royal family of Italy have stood aloof from Prince Napoleon's wedding. Their heart is fervently hostile to Monaco, because it drains the wealth of Northern Italy by the demonetization of the Casino, which perhaps is the only place in the world where equality truly reigns. He has done everything a constitutional King could do to promote a diplomatic movement against Monaco, and he gave what personal encouragement he could to M. de Freycinet to take steps to put it down. The marriage of the Princess Laetitia will probably be taken in bad part by her royal uncle. I hear that the Empress Eugenie, when she is at Rome, will plead the cause of Roland. The marriage of the Prince with his cousin will be celebrated at Moncalieri, and the newly married pair will spend the winter at the San

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

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Six months	4 00
Three months	2 00
One month	65
One month (delivered by carrier)	65
By the week (delivered by carrier)	15

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THE WEEKLY.

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POST-DISPATCH,
515 and 517 Market street.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Editorial Rooms	571
Business Office	555

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1887.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIC—Wilson Barrett.
GRAND—Carleton Opera Company.
POPE'S—"A Rag Baby."
PEOPLE'S—Frank Frayne in "Mardo, the Hunter."
STANDARD—The Australian Novelty Company.
PALACE MUSEUM—Daily from 1 p. m. to 10 p. m.

YESTERDAY'S Jefferson City news was a "clean scoop."

THERE is a general impression that polygamy got a black eye yesterday.

THE record of "verified predictions" of the Weather Bureau is notified that one cold wave is missing.

THE French papers do not like BISMARCK'S manner of talking, but none of them think that he does not mean what he says.

THE record of the citizens who have been robbed of the right to vote is getting monotonous. It should be enlivened by a few convictions.

THE city is not rich enough to keep the streets clean, but the occupants of downtown premises are certainly rich enough to keep the sidewalks clean.

THE appointment of DYER as special counsel in the election-fraud cases is a good one in itself, but from a political point of view the aspect is not wholly devoid of humor.

THE Senatorial issue in New York has now narrowed down to the question whether CONKLING shall fill the Senatorship or whether some small man shall rattle around in it.

ST. LOUIS is kept back a little bit by the necessity of heading off the benevolent attempts of Mr. GOULD to give us railroad facilities against our wishes and without our knowledge.

THE Building Association idea is taking rapid growth in the popular mind in St. Louis. The current year will undoubtedly witness a large increase in the number of such associations in the city.

THE appointments of ENGLISH'S son-in-law WILLOUGHBY WALLING to a consulship, and of BRECHER'S son HERBERT as Special Agent of the Treasury, do not gild the prospects of civil-service reform with any special halo.

SENATOR MITCHELL raises the objection to the long-and-short-haul clause of the interstate commerce bill that the railroads will keep up high rates on the long haul by "secret combinations." In the light of recent railroad history this objection hardly seems a valid one.

THE telegraphic report in another column of Secretary BAYARD'S speech at the Yale Alumni dinner shows how well he can talk, when he has a good text, after a good dish of terrapin. The lesson he drew for the sons of this Republic from the confession of the Imperial Chancellor in the German Reichstag was worthy of the most illustrious of Mr. BAYARD'S predecessors in office. Such occasional talks go far toward making amends for very serious mistakes in choosing men to represent us abroad.

SENATOR CASTLEMAN may be somewhat deficient in cordial sympathy with the railroad chapter of the State Constitution, but his timely and successful stand for open executive sessions where executive appointments are to be considered was truly Democratic and entitles him to a handsome entry on the credit side of his account with the public. If State Senates generally follow the precedent set at Jefferson City, the executive sessions which cover so much "Senatorial courtesy" and office brokerage at Washington will soon fall into "innocuous desuetude."

IF THE DAVISSON resolution shall be adopted and an investigation of the Prosecuting Attorney's office in St. Louis be ordered, we hope the investigators will find out why no St. Louis Grand-jury has been put upon the track of the notorious frauds in St. Louis elections. It is a little singular that none of the loud complaints of defeated Republican candidates have caused a Republican Prosecuting Attorney to call the complainants before a Grand-jury. The Assistant Prosecuting Attorney has so much detective business to attend to—for corporations that, of course, he has no time to attend to such unremunerative trifles as the enforcement of the election laws and the protection of the ballot-box.

TERMINAL FACILITIES.

The POST-DISPATCH is not opposed to granting the railroads direct connection with the trade of St. Louis. On the contrary we recognize that such connections are of greater benefit to the trade of St. Louis than they are to the railroads themselves. If we refuse to allow the trains to come into our warehouses, factories, mills and furnaces, we cannot expect to compete with rival cities in which such facilities are universal.

What we are opposed to is the unfair, underhanded and even dishonest way in which the railroad companies almost invariably carry on their dealings with the city. The attempt made yesterday at Jefferson City by the attorney of the Missouri Pacific Road was an unusually flagrant instance, but it was only one out of many. In fact, we cannot recall an instance in which these corporations have dealt fairly with the city. They have not kept faith with the city in building the Union Depot, nor in bridging the railroad tracks, nor in the proposed connection between the Union Depot and Iron Mountain Depot, nor in the use of the Forest Park track, nor in the Lesperance street switches; they have even fought against their own interests, as in the matter of lowering the tracks leading to the Union Depot.

All this has had a bad effect. It has injured the railroad interests and prejudiced the public mind against the railroads. It has created a state of feeling which ought not to exist, but which can be made to disappear only by a change of policy in dealing with the city government. Public opinion in St. Louis is intelligent enough to understand that railroad transportation is the foundation of all modern commercial and industrial prosperity, and that the increase of railroad facilities means the increase of prosperity. The people of St. Louis are not opposed to railroads. The suggestion made by Mr. RICHARDSON in the Thanksgiving number of the POST-DISPATCH that the whole business portion of St. Louis east of Fourth street should be given up to railroad switches has been universally applauded as a far-reaching and sagacious suggestion of improvement. But when the attempt is made to secure this improvement without the consent of the city and by a snap judgment furtively obtained, public favor is changed to indignation, and resistance is at once challenged.

Let the railroad companies deal fairly and openly with the city. Let them recognize that the city has rights which must be protected. Let them show a willingness to listen to suggestions which are made without malice and in the interests of the general welfare. Let them ask what is reasonable and let them ask for it openly and above board. Let them abandon the offensive idea of any monopoly franchise. Let them deal with the city as fair-minded people deal with each other and they will have no difficulty in getting everything they could reasonably wish. They will have the support of the press where now they have so much opposition. They will have the support of the business interests. They will find public sentiment is in accord with them. They will find that the prevalent suspicion and mistrust will readily give way before the evidences of good faith and fair dealing, and will be replaced by an era of good feeling in which the harmonious action of the railroads and the people will promote the welfare of both.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

It did not need the evidence furnished by the indictment and arrest of more than fifty persons on charges of frauds in connection with the late elections to convince the public mind in St. Louis that such frauds were committed.

After the election of 1885 the POST-DISPATCH published column after column of evidence proving beyond any possibility of doubt that the whole course of the election from the opening of the registration to the issuing of the certificates had been tainted by every form of irregularity and fraud. The technicalities of the law were successfully invoked to prevent the establishment before the courts of what had been shown by the press, and the triumph of fraud was assured.

The November election of last year was managed by substantially the same persons who had perpetrated the frauds of the year before, and they seem to have been emboldened by the protection they had received. The revision of the registration, the appointment of the judges, the custody of the ballots, the counting of the votes—all was under the control of the same influences and with the same result.

There is no impartial observer of the course of politics in St. Louis who does not feel certain that hundreds if not thousands of names were irregularly stricken off the registration lists and a corresponding number of false and fraudulent names registered; that perjury was committed at the polls; that false names were voted on; that bribery was extensively indulged in, and that returns were tampered with by venal judges and clerks.

The question is whether the honest citizens of St. Louis will quietly submit to this, or whether they will exert their power and influence to compel an exposure of the whole crookedness. Public opinion in such matters is a great controlling influence. Unless it makes itself felt, unless the public opinion of St. Louis pushes the pending investigation to its final results there is imminent danger that justice may again be thwarted, and the cause of corruption may be confirmed in its power by another escape from the punishment it has so richly deserved.

THEY may talk about the exciting effect of BISMARCK'S speech upon Lord IDDESLEIGH, but the farewell interview which he had called to have with SALISBURY was obviously a far more exciting and dangerous thing for a man afflicted with valvular disease of the heart. He had been made an earl and removed to the House of Lords against his will, because he was in the way of the new ministry in the House of Commons. Then he was singled out for involuntary retirement, and was completely shelved by the unexpected acceptance of his resignation, tendered as is customary with those of other cabinet members on the occasion of CHURCHILL'S resignation. This was crushing treatment to a man of his pride and prominence as a party leader for so many years. The effort to control his temper and feelings as he waited to be ushered into SALISBURY'S presence was more than his diseased heart could endure. The tragic incident of his death at SALISBURY'S door will be ascribed to the latter's desire to take the foreign portfolio himself and it must add perceptibly to the gloom of the Ministerial situation.

Protecting Robbery.

From the New York WORLD.

People possessing watered stock contend that the Government should "protect property," and allow it to keep itself in a dividend-paying condition by means of "pools" or "combines." But this is not protecting property. It is protecting robbery. Is the price of coal to be regulated by the burdens which the Reading Railroad is struggling to carry? These obligations, it is safe to say, amount to more than twice as much as the legitimate value of the property.

It is impossible to correct railroad abuses without doing away with the main cause of the abuse, which is the effort to sustain the money-extracting power of "capital" created merely by the stroke of a pen. To protect these false values is what the opponents of the interstate commerce bill are laboring for. This is what pools are created for. The people never gave to railroad men their charters for such a purpose. It is no argument to say that certain corporations will be ruined if justice is done. The purpose is to prevent any more corporations from being erected on the same principle. And institutions which cannot adapt themselves to the rule of right, and serve the public interest, must go.

Is the Word Mugwump Libellous?

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser.

This interesting bit of dialogue was part of the proceedings in a libel suit tried in Buffalo on Wednesday:

After the noon adjournment Dr. Abbott was again called on the stand. Said Mr. Andrus:

Q.—When I left you this noon you were about to give me the definition of a Mugwump? A.—Well, a Mugwump is a man who dares to vote according to the dictates of his own conscience, without regard to party ties. [Laughter.]

Q.—That, I suppose is conjoined with superior intelligence. A.—Yes. [Laughter.]

Q.—It is, indeed, then a flattering appellation? A.—I believe so.

Truth, a Buffalo newspaper, was indicted for a libel, part of which consisted in describing Mr. Charles Cary as a Mugwump. The testimony above quoted was drawn out by the attorney for Truth. If the gentleman can establish that to call a man a Mugwump is not injurious and is no libel, he will perform an exploit that ought to advance his professional reputation.

Beck's Bill a Torture.

From the Chicago News.

Senator Beck's announcement that if the interstate commerce bill be disposed of before the end of this week he will call up his bill to prohibit Members of Congress from acting as railroad attorneys is likely to serve as an incentive to delay in the disposition of Senator Cullom's bill. The fact is, the Senators do not wish to discuss Senator Beck's bill. A good many of them are now attorneys for railroads, and a good many more wish to be, and while they do not quite dare openly oppose the purpose of the bill, they secretly wish it were in Ballyhack with its enacting clause knocked into a cocked hat.

Protected to Death.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Shipbuilding in Maine, according to the current official reports, has fallen off 500 per cent in the last decade. This "decline and fall off" is certainly not attributable to a lack of protection, for the ingenuity of man has never devised more effective machinery of law than this country has to protect the shipbuilding industry. It is, in fact, protected to death. It needs liberty.

MEN OF MARK.

AGOB PASHA is the first Christian to become Minister of Finance to the Sultan.

WASHINGTON is waiting impatiently to see Congressman Tim Campbell in a toboggan suit.

EDITOR GRADY is said to show no evidence of le gros tete as a result of his successful speech. He seems to be as modest as he is eloquent.

SENATOR CONGER'S friends say that he will leave the Senate Chamber poorer than when he entered it six years ago.

CARDINAL JACOBINI has been attacked with gout again, and fears are entertained that he may not survive the shock.

JOHN ERICSSON, the great inventor, is said to be in better health at 84 than he has been for ten years past. He averages ten or twelve hours of work a day.

THE first seventeen representations of Sardou's "Crocodile" have reaped the splendid harvest of 141,877 francs—an average of over 8,000 francs nightly.

SPECIAL advices from Columbus pronounce Allen G. Thurman's recent illness only an attack of ordinary dizziness, from which it is said he has entirely recovered.

THERE are 8,000 indigent soldiers and sailors who do not receive pensions who are supported in almshouses and other public charitable institutions in the United States.

CONGRESSMAN JOE SCRANTON hears a rumor that President Cleveland has been saving the Turkish Mission for ex-Gov. Pattison and says in his Republican that if he has he is entirely justified for the delay in filling it.

SENATOR CAMERON, while he declined to make a public subscription to the fund for Mrs. Logan for reasons which, he said, would be satisfactory to her, is said to have canceled and returned to her a note of the late Senator Logan for a loan running up into the thousands.

THERE are 25,610 doctors in Great Britain, or one for every 1,350 inhabitants. In France the proportion is one for 1,400; in Austria, Germany and Norway, one for every 1,500; in the United States, one for every 600, while in Russia there is only one for 6,226.

FRENCH Judges do not regard Friday or any other day in the week as hangman's day. Murderers are sentenced to be executed on almost any day except Sunday, and it has been discovered that the condemned prefer Monday to any other day in the week.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

MRS. GERSTER is living in Paris for the present in strict retirement.

YOU can't be sure because a man is merciful to his $2,000 trotting horse, that he always treats his wife well.

IT is said that at the last Gladstone birthday ball Miss Helen Gladstone danced with her father's coachman.

A REMARKABLE boycott is in progress in Galveston. A female compositor of that city, a member of the Printers' Union, married a non-union compositor, and then tried to get him to join the order. He refused and the union voted a boycott in which the wife participated, having left her husband and begun proceedings for a divorce.

ANNIE KOHR of Lawrenceburg, Ind., though but 9 years old, has been for months the teacher of a regularly organized gang of girl thieves of about her own age who have been very successful in their petty robberies. Her last performance was to board a train, ride to Aurora and there enter the house of a well-known citizen and steal his wife's watch and chain. That led to her arrest and she will be sent to the House of Refuge.

WHEN Fanny Elsler danced the "cachuca" and the "cracovienne" forty years or more ago her skirts came below her knees; yet she shocked the New England deacons. Her dress would now be thought absurdly prudish. Some African belles wear no drapery but a breech cloth; yet even the unaccustomed stranger soon ceases to think their attire indelicate.

OF five different men who were asked by a Cincinnati detective to describe their wives, only two succeeded in giving a description by which their better halves could have been identified. If the detectives had asked the five wives to describe their husbands, the portraits might not have been flattering, but we feel sure that not one of the guilty parties would escape.

THE certainty of the election of ex-Gov. Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota to the Senate assures Washington society of a notable accession in Mrs. Davis, who is regarded as the most beautiful woman in the Northwest. She has a tall, Juno-like figure, hazel eyes, a delicately moulded oval face and a soft, porcelain-like complexion that is the despair of all her sex who know her.

THE METROPOLITAN PRESS.

What the Editors of the New York Journals Are Saying This Morning.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The WORLD says: "The Republican party in Congress is a political dog in the manger. It would not reduce the taxes when it had the power, and it has thus far prevented the Democrats from doing it since the people entrusted control of the House to them. Mr. Hiscock, one of the Republican leaders, admits that the business of the country will suffer if the surplus money shall continue to accumulate in the Treasury. 'But the Democratic party will be responsible,' he chuckles. 'They have the Executive and the House, where the money bills originate. It is their business to devise means of dealing with the subject.' And yet when the subject of taxreduction was brought up in the only manner from which action could be hoped at this session the Republicans voted with a small minority of Democrats to prevent even its consideration. The Morrison bill could have been changed from title to enacting clause, but the Republicans would not permit tax reduction to be considered. This is the exact truth and the people know it. Let Mr. Morrison put them on record again. Keep it up."

THE SUN.

The Sun says: "We do not see how any one can read the speeches made on Tuesday in the Reichstag by the greatest statesman and the greatest general in Europe without a conviction that war is close at hand. The admissions and the warnings by which Bismarck and Von Moltke enforced the demand for instant additions to the German army were identical in tenor with those uttered in the Prussian Landtag during the eventful spring of 1866, and again four years later in the North German Parliament. The alarm excited on both those earlier occasions was presently but too well justified at Sadowa and Sedan, and they have profited but little by such analogies and precedents who do not now recognize the imminence of a conflict between Germany and France."

THE TRIBUNE.

The Tribune says: "Prince Bismarck's speech is a remarkable admixture of optimism and pessimism. One-half of it is taken up with demonstrations of Germany's friendly relations with rival powers, and the security of its position in Europe; and the remainder is a passionate appeal for additional armaments, larger military forces, more men and a long period of service. His confident assertion that the Empire's relations were never better with Austria, Russia and France is followed up by a frantic call to arms for an impending European war. He takes the most hopeful view of the present state of Continental diplomacy, and yet, in the event of a war with France, despairs of finding an ally in Europe. He is confident that the disposition of the Paris Cabinets has been and is pacific, yet he forecasts a campaign in the near future for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine and the conquest of Hanover, and affirms that the possibility of French invasion is a sufficient motive for the army bill."

THE TIMES.

The Times says: "Undoubtedly the sentiment in favor of freer trade has grown; undoubtedly it is stronger now on account of the accumulation of the surplus in the Treasury which ought to be stopped by the remission of taxation. But the force of public sentiment in the matter is limited and is not as yet controlling. It is stronger in other parts of the country, so far as can be judged, than it is here. The intelligent and faithful men who have conducted the agitation in this region remain persistent in their labors, but their numbers do not increase, nor does their following. That the protective features of the tariff will be surely removed we have no doubt, but that result must be hastened by other methods than have of late been adopted."

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Opposing the Bridge.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

The report of the Board of Government Engineers in your to-day's issue is no surprise. It was a foregone conclusion. They invariably advocate what is, and are frightened at innovation. Their opposition to the jetties and to our Missouri bridge is well known. This free bridge idea originated in the Transportation Committee of the Merchants' Exchange, was thoroughly discussed, and the conclusion reached that it was a great public necessity, a corrective of one bridge arbitrary, terminal charges and discriminations. It is singular that railroads always build low bridges, and the Missouri River is so bridged except at St. Charles, I believe, in spite of what these engineers say about its shifting currents. In 1882 the Mississippi River Commission, pages 142-153, reported the velocity of the current below the Missouri River at five and one-half and one and one-half miles respectively is high and low water, and that the present channel is virtually of the Water-works was permanently fixed. What are the facts as to rafting and steamboating? Figures show that only about 10 per cent of the rafting now ever reaches St. Louis after passing under some sixteen or seventeen low bridges. It is distributed above us and the balance usually is put into smaller sections at Alton and would have no difficulty in passing under one more low bridge with spans of 500 feet in the clear. The average number of boats plying on the upper rivers now does not exceed five per day each way. The present bridge is a low bridge in fact. None of our lower river steamers can pass under it, and in high water the upper river boats have to lower their chimneys to do so. The center of the arc is only used at any time. Every bridge is somewhat of an obstruction to navigation. This bill provides, however, that the secretary of War shall condemn or have the bridge altered at the expense of owners if found to be any serious obstruction, at any time. What the advocates of this bill are contending for is the principle—whether they are sensible practical men who know what they are about or what they want or whether others at a remote distance can better determine this for them. All they ask is for a charter for the privilege of building either a low or a high bridge as may best be determined by themselves and the general interests involved. Should a consensus of experts show conclusively that a high bridge was best, under all circumstances it would be built. The bridge contemplated, however, would be within ten feet as high as the present bridge under the draw. There are usually eight months in the year of low water, also when the bridge draw would not have to be used, and the number of steamboats is constantly decreasing, as railroads parallel the river. Then St. Louis is to-day virtually the head of the lower river and the end of the upper river trade. Each trade requires a different type of boat. Should the Transportation Committee, and the incorporators of this bridge fail to secure what they so long have contended for, they can derive some satisfaction from the proposed absorption of the present bridge arbitrary, which is about equal to the present competition. But should this sword of Damocles be removed we would see the arbitrary again rigidly in force. The present bridge management is trying to establish a cast-iron agreement, with all roads using it, so as effectually to estopp the building of a new bridge. But its masked opposition and its machinations in and out of Congress are understood, and it is to be hoped will not succeed. There always are obstructions in every country to all enterprises—some governed solely by selfish motives, but in this country at least the greatest good to the greatest number must prevail.

P. F. SHIRMER.

St. Louis, January 11, 1886.

Coal Cars Needed.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

DEAR SIR—I see the committee in Washington reported that one bridge here was not taxed to its capacity at present. This was in reference to the high and low bridge question. If such is the case why does not the present bridge and tunnel management see that the 500 or more empty coal cars are transferred across the river, and thereby relieve the great scarcity of coal cars and give dealers the coal they need for their daily supply. These cars are lying between here and Carondelet.

A SHIPPER.

St. Louis, January 12, 1887.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. W. T.—Yes, it is a checkmate.

INQUIRER.—Either expression is correct.

S. B. HELENA.—"Unlaundered" is correct.

SUBSCRIBER.—We cannot give you the exact or even the approximate value of Mr. Hoxie's estate.

TRAVELER.—No passenger is allowed a seat in a Pullman without paying extra fare, if extra fare is charged.

SUBSCRIBERS.—It is hard to compare great generals, but American general ranks with Von Moltke as a strategist.

PEDRO.—Mr. C. W. Couldock has retired from the stage probably permanently and does not expect to appear in St. Louis this season.

ANTHRACITE.—Mary Anderson's last appearance in St. Louis was at the Olympic during the week commencing Monday, February 22, 1886.

W. A. G.—1. The Public Library knows of no "Life of Dr. Powell." 2. Keen, Cook & Co., Chicago, are the publishers of Pinkerton's books.

M. T. BOTTLE.—The number of square inches on the human body cannot be calculated with the data given, and the problem cannot be answered in consequence.

SUBSCRIBER.—The lowest temperature of January 5, 1884, the day of the St. Nicholas Hotel fire, was 21.5 deg. below zero. The lowest temperature on January 2 of this year was 17 deg. below zero. These are Signal Service figures.

A Very Common Partnership.

From the Boston Journal.

Two small boys set out upon the business of snow-shovelling in the suburbs. Before entering the first contract one boy was heard to make the remark: "You do the shovelling and I'll do the chinning." The partnership seemed to be satisfactorily arranged, and the boy who shovelled was apparently as contented as the one who struck the bargain by his "chinning."

Will the "Rascals" Stick Forever?

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

When, after the last great day, some leading angel shall say, "Well, Gabriel, have you got 'em all up?" that mighty trumpeter shall wearily respond, "Yea, verily, except a few hundred Republican office-holders in Washington, and I have blown in vain to them for twenty-four hours. They'll never come off!"

Shyness.

From the Somerville Journal.

Life explains the difference between embarrassment and shyness by saying that, for example, when a young man is embarrassed for money his shyness doesn't stop him from trying to borrow some. Maybe it doesn't. But the shyness of other people is likely to prevent his success.

The Sine Qua Non.

From the Albany Times.

Mrs. Cleveland proposed a toast at the Delta Kappa Epsilon banquet in Washington yesterday, which was received with uproarious applause. Mrs. Cleveland can have a walk-over for a second term if she will only turn the rascals out. We are bound to say that she is the better half of this Administration.

Funny Frank.

From the New York Sun.

Senator Cockrell has been unanimously renominated by the Democrats in the Missouri Legislature, and his term in the Senate is extended to 1893. He is a good Democrat with lots of fun in him, and his re-election is a matter for general congratulation.

Republican Ticket for 1888.

From the Chicago Times.

Senator Blackburn thinks that the Republican ticket in 1888 will be Allison of Iowa and Hawley of Connecticut. This presupposes a moral improvement in the Republican party that it is not likely to undergo.

Doesn't Stand on a Barrel.

From the New York WORLD.

Roscoe Conkling doesn't have to stand on a "barrel" in order to be conspicuous among men. His brains and character give him a Saul-like elevation above his fellows.

Still Has Hopes.

From the Chicago Herald.

Of course Judge Thurman is recovering. He said twenty years ago that he intended to live until there was a Democratic President, and he still has hopes.

They Will That.

From the New York Tribune.

When Kings become citizens and citizens become Kings they will get along with less than 7,000,000 men constantly under arms in Europe.

Not Taking Advantage of the Climate.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

It is to be noticed that the Czar of Russia has not yet pleaded the rarefied atmosphere of Russia or the pneumonia as an excuse.

A Recruit for the "Kickers."

From the Alta California.

Why should not woman be enfranchised? A lady in Michigan has just kicked a bear to death.

Harsh Measures.

From the Omaha World.

"What is the best way to manage a man?" asks a feminine correspondent. Marry him.

MR. W. G. STEIGERS

Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in POST-DISPATCH. Telephone 555.

COMEDY AND TRAGEDY.

WILSON BARRETT AND HIS COMPANY IN THE TRIPLE BILL.

A Test of the Tragedian's Versatility Which Was Splendidly Borne—"The Color Sergeant," "A Clerical Error" and "Chatterton"—Substantial Stage Beauty—The Reappearance in New York of Rosina Vokes—Denman Thompson's Sorrow—Amusement Notes.

The value of the triple bill which was given at the Olympic yesterday afternoon in Mr. Wilson Barrett's repertoire is considerable, not only because of the enjoyment it affords an audience, but the opportunity of testing the versatility of the tragedian and his company. "The Color Sergeant" gave opportunity to several members of the company without either Mr. Barrett nor Miss Eastlake. The cast was well selected and presented the piece with admirable spirit and with artistic effect. Mr. Austin Melford made a capital comedy part of Rob Atkins. He gave it character and an amusing interpretation. The other members of the cast were Miss Alice Belmore, Mr. J. H. Clynds, Mr. C. Fulton and Mr. A. H. Bernard.

Mr. Barrett and Miss Eastlake appeared in "A Clerical Error" and "Chatterton." In the first Mr. Barrett assumed the role of a middle-aged Vicar, and it is not the least of the merits of the actor that his personality which was so strong as Clito was merged in that of the staid, easy-going, kind-hearted clergyman. The character was perfect, even to the intonation, which habit usually gives the Church of England clergy. The part called for quiet comedy and pathos, the expression of intense, but suppressed emotion, and Mr. Barrett succeeded in picturing the delicate shades of emotion and in hiding under a smiling exterior which yet suggested grief to the audience the breaking heart of the disappointed, self-sacrificing man. His voice was a bit hard in his pathetic passages, but the finale, where the Vicar treats his own confession of love as a joke and gives his intended bride to his nephew, was most artistically and effectively treated.

In "Chatterton" again there was a most complete change of character in the impulsive dare genius of IV, and again Mr. Barrett showed his power of character delineation. His nature is evidently sympathetic and adaptable for the thought-mad, starving, fretted genius full of beautiful dreams, of hopes, of ambitions and of enthusiasm, but crushed and broken by the neglect and ingratitude of the world and of his friends was portrayed in vivid and vigorous colors. The task was difficult one to sustain a character so entirely out of the common run, but it was admirable, and the pathos of a fine soul vainly beating itself to death against the stone wall of inappreciation was graphically drawn. The bursts of enthusiasm, the fine inspirations of genius, the agony of despair and the scorn of the world were all pictured with a fidelity to spirit and detail which enchained the attention of the audience. The death scene was realistically depicted, the only fault which could be noted, and that is rather a matter of taste than of fidelity, was an over-impassioned and the use of an outcry, the metallic tone of which, while it perhaps added to the horror of the scene, jarred somewhat on the ear and left an unpleasant impression.

Miss Eastlake in "A Clerical Error" had a sweet girl who is suffering from disappointed affection and who generously sacrifices herself to make another happy to portray and she did it quietly and artistically. Her morning robe was an original design in dresses which at least had the merit of oddness. In "Chatterton" her task was even slighter as Lady Mary, the poet's love. Altogether she was charming and attractive. Her appearance could be improved by the addition of more color in her make up, as the footlights exaggerated her white complexion almost to ghastliness.

Mr. Frank Emery as Perry and Mr. Austin Milford as Nat Boaden must be credited with clever comedy work. This bill will be repeated to-day (Thursday) night. To-night "Otto" will be given for the last time and "Hamlet" is announced for to-morrow evening and Saturday matinee with Mr. Barrett as Hamlet and Miss Eastlake as Ophelia.

ROSINA VOKES WELCOMED.

Reappearance in New York of the Talented Comedienne.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Rosina Vokes had a very enthusiastic reception on her appearance at the Standard Theater last night. The audience seemed delighted that the talented actress was not only to play to them once more but once more to charm them with her graceful dancing. Miss Vokes appeared in two of the pieces presented on the treble bill and with her very clever company gave a varied and laughter-inducing entertainment. Two of the pieces were novelties, the first being a comedy entitled "The Baron's Wager," by Sir Charles Young, Bart., the author of "Jim, the Penman;" the second a comedy in one act entitled "A Double Lesson" by B. C. Stevenson, and the third piece which was entitled, "A Pantomime Rehearsal," proved to be the success of the evening. Sir Charles Young's comedietta is as poor as could be made of the kind and presumably has only been put on in London as a vehicle which could be presented while the audience was entering the theater.

Mr. Stephenson's comedy is better, and if not brilliant serves the purpose excellently in providing Miss Vokes opportunities for displaying her talent. The story is a very slight one and of course is only there for the purpose of allowing Miss Vokes to teach Lady Moncrieffe how a lady should sing a comic song, or dance a polka, or execute a Scotch sword dance most gracefully. There was a very effective bit of tragedy at the conclusion of the comedy for which Miss Vokes was rewarded with warm applause.

The fun of the evening, however, was in the playing of the "Pantomime Rehearsal." In this Miss Vokes was in her element. Gordon Dalzell, as Capt. Tom Robinson of the Fourteenth Dragoons, was a capital imitation of the British militaire and his whistling song to his own piano-forte accompaniment was quite artistic. Weldon Grossmith as Lord Somersault was "deucedly" funny in his assumed stupidity and sang a comic song as successfully as his brother of Gilbert & Sullivan fame could. Miss Helena Dacre as Lady Beauclerc, Miss Mabel Miller as Miss Violet and Miss Agnes Miller as Miss May contributed their share to the success of an hour of delightful fun.

SUBSTANTIAL STAGE BEAUTY.

Light Opera Favorites Who Are Cast in Heroic Molds.

On the score of size, the Carleton Opera Company stand head and shoulders over any other opera company in the country. Carleton's taste evidently runs to the heroic. He is a large man himself, and with a reversion of the usual affinity of big men he must admire big women. Several of the ladies of his company would make first-class members of an Amazon brigade. The fragile and delicate type of beauty has few exponents in his forces, and the audiences at the Grand are given the substance, the pink-cheeked, apple-blush, flesh-and-blood divinities of the operatic stage.

Æstheticism finds no fair, zephyr-like, porcelain beauty, with limp and languorous grace, to feed on. The femininity that adorns the stage of the Grand is solid; it fills space and outlines itself in rounded curves on the picturesque scenery.

In "Nanon" Miss Fanny Rice represents the petite of all the principals, and Miss Rice's petiteness is of a kind that has nothing in common with shadowy ideals. It is found only in lack of stature, the space between the top of her head and the soles of her feet being utilized by nature to a most satisfactory extent. There is nothing consumptively interesting about Miss Rice. Her charms are real and suggest good appetite, plenty of exercise and three meals a day taken with a clear conscience.

No one would suggest fragility in the same connection with Miss Alice Vincent or Miss Clara Wisdom. Miss Wisdom is a Rubens type of womanhood fairly exuberant in physical attributes with height enough to maintain proportions. Miss Vincent's handsomeness is also of the heroic and statuesque order and passing along the line the same characteristics are found in the ladies of the company in varying degree. Miss Josephine Bartlett's well filled silks resent the slightest imputation of a decline and when one gets down to the drum corps—well there is a limit, and palpitating orange and black constituted tights is one. As "Jim Cummings" expressively puts it in referring to his salted boodle, "that is something I would rather think about than talk about."

There is a healthy, bouncing, corn-fed robustness about the beauty of the Carleton Company which is refreshing after the straight-lined, delicate negatives, ranged even to the living skeletons of the average organization. What is even better, the robustness is linked with cleverness and good looks.

Denman Thompson's Sorrow.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—A little white hearse and three black cabs solemnly drove away from the handsome residence, 1810 Green street, to-day and a white-haired old man stood at the window waving a sad farewell as the tears streamed down his cheek. The old man was Denman Thompson, the actor, whose humorous delineations have for many years made him a favorite wherever he appeared. The little hearse contained the body of his blue-eyed, fair-haired little 3-year-old granddaughter, Alice McFarland, who had been his inseparable companion, and whose merry prattle had lightened for him many a weary hour.

He said he first received the news of her death on Monday night, while presenting for the first time in New York the new play, "The Old Homestead."

"Little Alice," said he, "had been ill for some time, and I had received telegrams of her condition daily. Dr. Agnew had been attending her and I hoped that she would recover, when the telegram reached me and almost prostrated me with grief. But the curtain was rising, the audience waiting, and with a heavy heart I hid my sorrow, acted my part, and the audience never knew what the night's work cost me. There are times when an actor has to act in more senses than one. His audience must be satisfied. His sorrows are his own not theirs. I got my first lesson years ago when my boy lay dead at home and I was feigning hilarity on the stage."

The little funeral procession moved out to Mount Peace Cemetery and the little coffin was followed through the snow by the grief-stricken relatives to the family vault, whence it will be removed to New Hampshire. Mr. Thompson left for New York on the 4 o'clock train.

Amusement Notes.

The Australian Novelty Company give an entertaining programme at the Standard.

The fire scene and the trained animals in "Mardo" furnish sensational interest at the People's.

"A Rag Baby" is drawing excellent houses to Pope's and keeps them entertained from beginning to end.

Miss Adelaide Elliott is now in Europe, having sailed on January 1 for the purpose of placing herself under the best dramatic masters for thorough training in her art.

The lecture by Gen. Lew Wallace on "Turkey and the Turks" at Entertainment Hall Saturday evening should attract a large audience. Gen. Wallace is thoroughly familiar with the subject and is an interesting lecturer.

The piano recitals of Mme. Rive-King at Memorial Hall to-morrow evening and on Saturday afternoon promise rare treats for all music lovers. Mme. Rive-King is a brilliant artiste and is acknowledged to be one of the best pianists in America.

Mr. Wilson Barrett was entertained to-day at luncheon given at the St. Louis Club by Mr. J. C. Richardson. A party of gentlemen were invited to meet the distinguished tragedian, and the event, which took place at 1 o'clock, was a most pleasant one.

Mr. Jay Taylor, who took Mr. Carleton's place as D'Aubigne in "Nanon" yesterday afternoon, did it well, his tenor voice handling the music admirably. The audience was large and enthusiastic. To-night "Nanon" will be repeated and again Saturday night. To-morrow night and at Saturday matinee the brilliant production of the "Mikado" will be given.

The performance of Mrs. Burton Harrison's adaptation of "Les Portraits de La Marquise," which will be given by the McCullough Club, through her kindness, promises one of the best entertainments of the season. It will be given with "The Medical Student," at the Pickwick, Saturday evening, and should attract a fine audience. Both pieces have been cast strongly.

The sale of seats for the operatic performance of the Kate Bensberg Opera Company at Entertainment Hall to-morrow afternoon has been large and indicates that a splendid audience will welcome the prima donna's appearance in Balfe's "Sleeping Queen," and the third and fifth acts of Gounod's "Faust" Miss Bensberg will be heard in roles which will give her fine voice ample opportunity to display its best qualities.

OUR FORTIFICATIONS.

The Report of the Board Criticized by Sir Andrew Clarke.

NEW YORK, January 13.—A London, England special to the Tribune says: The Times of Monday published an article on the reports of the United States Board of Fortifications in which, while commenting on the thoroughness of the investigations, the writer disapproves the recommendations of the Board on the ground of the cost of the proposed fortifications.

"Over twenty-seven million pounds sterling is out of all proportion to the defensive requirements of the United States," says the writer. "For one-fifth of the sum England could raise her coast defences the world over, to a standard of efficiency which could probably satisfy the most exacting theorists."

Your correspondent showed the article to Sir Andrew Clarke, formerly Inspector-General of Fortifications, one of the highest authorities of coast defences in England.

"I entirely agree with the writer," said Sir Andrew. "Such costly fortifications belong to the old school. I would do away with them altogether. It is an open secret that Italy regrets having expended so much money on fortifications. England does."

"But would not the proposed fortifications render the ports so defended practically invulnerable against any attack by sea?" asked the correspondent.

SIR ANDREW'S PLAN.

"Probably, but by a different system they could be defended much more efficiently and at infinitely less expense. My plan does away with all fortifications. Instead of alleged invulnerability my principle is invisibility of defense. When you erect enormous fortifications you offer a large target for the enemy's shot. Let your turrets and cupolas be ever so thick, heavy shot is likely to play the mischief with their mechanism. With your distinguished countryman, Lieut. Maxim, I have worked out what I call a disappearing gun system, which can be applied to the heaviest guns made. This renders fortifications unnecessary. The gun occupies a hole in the ground. When in action it is released by a sort of hydraulic elevator and after arising sinks into the pit again to be reloaded. This it is exposed for only a few seconds. When in the pit it can only be hit by a vertical or plunging fire, and the likelihood of such shots striking their mark is infinitely small. Covered ways shelter the men who load the gun, so that the enemy has practically nothing

g to his salted boodle, uld rather think about

ouncing, corn-fed re- auty of the Carleton refreshing after the e negatives, ranged etons of the average s even better, the n cleverness and good

sor's Sorrow.

SPATCH.

ry 13.—A little white cabs solemnly drove residence, 1810 Green white-haired old man ring a sad farewell as his cheek. The old son, the actor, whose save for many years erever he appeared, ned the body of his tle 3-year-old grand- d, who had been his and whose merry high many a weary

ved the news of her while presenting for k the new play, "The

e, "had been ill for ceived telegrams of y agree had been at- at she would recover, ched me and almost f. But the curtain waiting, and with a row, acted my part, er knew what the There are times when in more than must be satisfied. not theirs. I got my en my boy lay dead at ling hilarity on the

ession moved out to nd the little coffin was ow by the brief-strick- n to this city. r vault, whence it will pshire. Mr. Thomp- the 4 o'clock train.

Notes.

y Company give an at the Standard.

e trained animals in tional interest at the

ing excellent houses m entertained from

now in Europe, hav- l for the purpose of best dramatic mas- in her art.

w Wallace on "Turkey tainment Hall Satur- ract a large audience. hly familiar with the ting lecturer.

f Mme. Rive-King at e evening and on Sat- se rare treats for all ive-King is a brilliant dged to be one of the

s entertained to-day the St. Louis Club by A party of gentlemen t the distinguished , which took place at asant one.

took Mr. Carleton's "Nanon" yesterday s tenor voice handling he audience was large ght "Nanon" will be day night. To-mor- day matinee the bril- e "Mikado" will be

Mrs. Burton Harrison's Portraits de La Mar- en by the McCullough ess, promises one of of the season. It will dical student," at the ning, and should at- oth pieces have been

the operatic perform- berg Opera Company at morrow afternoon has tes that a splendid the prima donna's ap- sleeping Beauty and of Gounod's "Faust" heard in roles which ample opportunity to

FICATIONS.

oard Criticized by Sir Clarke.

.—A London, England says: The Times of icle on the reports of d of Fortifications in ing on the thorough- ions, the writer dis- adations of the Board cost of the proposed

illion pounds sterling to the defensive re- ed States," says the m of England fences the world over, y which could prob- acting theorists. It howed the article to merly Inspector-Gen- e of the highest au- es in England. As I write, whom I ndraw. "Such costly o the old school. I m altogether. It is an r regrets have ex- ney on fortifications. aiting to see what En-

proposed fortifications ended practically in attack by sea?" asked

W'S PLAN.

different system they h more efficiently and e. My plan does away stead of alleged invul- is invisible and in- t enormous fortifica- target for the enemy's and cupolas he ever is likely to play the mechanism. With countryman, Lieut. ed out what I call em, which can be ap- ns made. This renders ry. The gun occupies When in action it is re- ytraulic elevator and the pit again to be re- sed for only a few sec- it can only be hit by a r, and the likelihood of eir mark is infinitely shelter the men who that the enemy has to aim at. A gun n commands a much ounted in a fort. By gun can be raised or, scharged by one man 250 yards or even a mile ctually accomplished. n whereby machinery also be operated by is successful the y worked from a en you can dis- ons you have more submarine mines and e I have vehemently Victoria, Australia, to believe such costly de- ended as obsolescent in de- United States derives n her distance from fficulty of using first- om their basis is very

a Missionary.

rer. Hill of New York is bor element. Henry ighty missionary.

of Pride.

ronicle. id'y to her majority fo ,000 peanut crop.

uil Coffee. Press. any p's in pepper, bu re are in coffee.

rnometer. na: e is plenty of

JEFFREYS-LEWIS.

THE ACTRESS' HUSBAND FINDS SOME FERVID LETTERS IN HER DESK.

He Denies Her Allegations of Cruelties and Mentions the Names of Some Prominent Theatrical Men as Co-Respondents in the Suit—How They Wrote to Her While Her Husband Was Absent in Australia.

The fact that the husband of Jeffreys-Lewis, the actress, was suing for a divorce in the California courts has been known in this city for some time. It was also rumored that the husband had found a desk packed with letters which the negligent actress had forgotten to destroy, and that extracts from them would go upon record as part of the evidence in the case. There was a general feeling of uneasiness in many quarters, while gossip ran free with the names of scores of men about town. The dramatic papers added fuel to the flame by brief allusions to the case. Just now the fair Jeffreys is in San Francisco, busy in attendance upon a little Christmas present, which came to her in the shape of a boy.

All this time Miss Jeffreys-Lewis of the stage has been in private life Mrs. John Adolf Maitland, but she was a grass widow, and for nearly two years her husband has been a stranger to her. She wished for freedom in name as well as fact, and brought suit in the California courts for a divorce, asking, too, for the usual money allowance. The husband is a lawyer, and at present in Melbourne, Australia, representing an American insurance company. From that far-away city comes his answer to her petition for a divorce, and it is an exceptionally sensational document. It has just been filed in the Superior Court of San Francisco, and copies were promptly sent on to this city.

He opens his answer by reciting the marriage seven years ago, and emphatically denies that he had ever treated his wife in an inhuman, cruel, harsh or unkind manner. He says that up to February, 1885, he lived with his wife at their house in Melbourne, excepting at such times as she was away on professional tours by and with his consent.

It was in February, 1885, he says, that he became aware that his wife was unworthy of the name, and that for years she had been guilty of the grossest misconduct. He says that in this city, during 1883, she was intimate with Walter L. Dennis, William Cochrane and Frank Kilday, and in the following year had been on similar terms with M. B. Leavitt in San Francisco; that while away from her many friends the wife had kept up a correspondence of the most equivocal character, and that presents had passed to and fro between her and the men named. In January, 1884, while with him in San Francisco the husband asserts that his wife had presented a $100 diamond stud to Walter L. Dennis, and in return had accepted from him a set of silken underwear, a wrapper and a pair of slippers.

The discovery of all this irregularity came through the finding, by him, of the unburned letters, and he at once placed the matter in the hands of Blake & Rigell, solicitors at Melbourne. Mrs. Maitland called upon the lawyers, and was informed of the facts in her husband's possession, and for nearly two months after, during which she was in town, no word passed between the couple. She went to Sydney on a professional tour, and the husband did not meet her until July, 1885, when they met on the street, and the wife begged her husband to speak to her and to go to America with her. He refused to have anything to do with her, and since that date has not seen her. He closed his affidavit by a specific denial of the acts of cruelty which she had alleged. He did admit, however, that he had on occasion held his wife by the wrists to prevent her striking him and that he had forcibly prevented her from leaving her room while she was unclothed and under the influence of drink. He fixes January 22, 1883, as the last time when they lived together. He says that she is in a position to maintain herself well, while he is not in a well-to-do position financially and has been compelled to defer the opening of his contemplated suit for divorce because of lack of funds.

The letters in the case are many, and a few samples tell the tenor of the whole. Walter L. Dennis was an attentive swain and a liberal patron of the post. On September 12, 1883, he wrote:

MAZIE DARLING: No letter to-day. Are you ill? Telegraph me to Hartford, Conn. I am worried. Passed a miserable night. Did not get up till 12 o'clock. I was dreaming of you all night. I put on a pair of our stockings with my slippers, came down-stairs and the boys fell off their chairs. Mazie, I am so lonesome. Why can't you come here after the party has gone, and I could come down from Hartford? It is only an hour's ride from here; is that say you? Stop at the hotel if you think it best to come. I am so lonely, darling, and miss my care of you so much. How do you pass your time, Mazie? I imagine all sorts of things. Do write or come to me. Good-by. God bless you, my own. All my love and kisses. Your own. WALTER.

Again on September 23 of the same year, he says:

MAZIE, MY DARLING: Your telegram was not delivered to me until twenty minutes past 12 o'clock last night, and then it was found by Martin and brought to my room. It was a very cruel one, bad Mazie. I was in pain enough at the time, but it made me feel much worse. You know in your heart that I was not in Philadelphia. Would to God I had been, for then I could have reached you. My poor darling, I am so sorry you're ill. Oh, if you could only have come here (incog.) how much better I should have been. Let me tell you what an insane hope I had last night. As I came home last night with McManus, and got just opposite my window, I looked up and saw a light burning in my room. My heart stood still and so did I. Had Mazie come and gone to my room? I scooted over lively, you bet, and would not let Charley come up with me as he was been in the habit of doing. No, sir. When I got in the room it was ——. The chambermaid had put the pan of hot water in my room and lit the gas. My heart fell, and later on came your cruel telegram. I am feeling better this afternoon and am going to the Post-office with this. Goodby, my darling; one thousand kisses and all my love. Your own WALLIE.

A third and fourth letter followed within a few days and read:

MAZIE DARLING: You are well remembered here; and then our dear old room (120), where we kissed and made up! I did not have the heart to take it. God bless you. Remember me to all the girls. Fondest love and a thousand kisses. Your own WALLIE.

MAZIE, MY DARLING: What ails you? I have telegraphed you, and up to the present time, 5 a. m., no reply. You must know how I feel. My whole life is centered in you, and not a minute of the day passes without a thought of you. I strolled and tossed all night; heard all sorts of raps, noises and omens; result, no sleep. I will leave here 2 a. m., Sunday, reaching New York 3:30 a. m., Morton House 7 a. m., so look out for me. * * * Have caught fresh cold; not well at all. God bless you, Mazie. We will soon be together. Always your own WALTER.

The cold weather did not check his ardor, for on January 12, 1884, he says:

MAZIE, LOVE: I have just returned from a little walk to the opera-house to see if I could get any tidings of the little treasure that is coming to me. I hope it will reach here before I leave. I love it already without seeing it. I do love the sender, though not much. I simply like her just a wee bit. If I had her here now I would show her how much I loved —I mean liked—her. I would take her, dear, dear little face between my two big hands, throw the head back just a little, place my lips against the sweet mouth.

It is fearfully cold here, darling. How I envy you Frisco; but I would not care if it froze the clothes on my back if I only had my little wife with me. Bless her dear eyes; they are looking right up at me, and the little mouth is curled right up as if to say, "Kiss me Wallie," and I am going to do it now; 'tis done.

Sweetheart, we could have a jolly sleigh ride if you were here, and as you are not I have no heart to go.

Bless you, my love. Try and write me often, if only ten lines. Good-by. God bless you, dearest; fondest love and kisses. Your own loving WALLIE.

There was something more substantial than letters passing to and fro, for another exhibit in the Dennis batch is a very prosaic, but most tell-tale express receipt, as follows, by the Wells-Fargo Company:

Value $100.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21, 1884.

Received of Miss Lewis one pcl, sealed, and said to contain jewelry valued at $100, addressed Walter L. Dennis, "Romany Rye" Combination, Milwaukee, Wis.

M. B. Leavitt is the next on the list, and he contributes a single tell-tale note, which was dated February, 1884, and says:

"I nearly forgot to state that I met Mr. Cochrane in the depot, just as I was leaving Chicago; had but a chance to have a few minutes' conversation with him. I told him that no doubt you would play under my management when you returned from Australia. He asked me the first thing had she made up with her husband. I told him no, and that I did not think you would. He heard that I was going away that night and came down to the train to see me. He gave me the blues talking about you, which was all in a friendly spirit. I felt peculiar, as I knew he loved you perhaps as well as I did. Well, darling, I love you still the same. I only hope you have not entirely forgotten me, but I think you have—your actions prove it; but don't forget me entirely, if only for the sake of the many happy hours we passed together, you and I. I trust you are well and having a splendid time. Who takes you to suppers now, darling? I presume Mr. M. Will you truthfully and honorably tell me if you have made up with him or not; telegraph it to me on receipt of this, as I am so anxious to know. Well, darling, I will close. So hope you are well and think of me once in a while. God bless you. From your true friend and well-wisher. "A sweet kiss for you." M. B. LEAVITT.

Wm. D. Cochrane was a practical lover and November 29, 1883, he sent a short note with an inclosure:

MY DEAR BABY: I send you an order for the dress. You had better send one of the hotel maids for the dress. Please tell her not to mention who it is for. Your WILL.

This is the order referred to:

NEW YORK, 0, 11, '83.

To Mrs. Dunniston, at 42 Washington (south) Square:

Please give bearer the black velvet dress that you will find on large chair in my room and oblige yours, W. D. COCHRANE.

Frank Kilday was one of the 1883 lovers, though in what part of the year the husband did not know. He contributes one epistle to the collection and says:

MY DARLING GIRL: Oh, my love, what a miserable trip it has been. I look in vain for your sweet face, but no, no Mary greets me. I feel pained to think I was so innocent a cause of pain to you—you, my own love. What I felt was the happiest day I have known for a year was marred by the very foolish conduct of Miss C. Will write immediately upon arrival. Good-bye till then. With love and kisses, your own FRANK.

Miss Lewis is a sister of Miss Catherine Lewis of "Olivette" fame. They were Welsh girls, and the older sister, Jeffreys, now between 35 and 40 years of age, came to this country in 1873 with the company brought by Tom King to act in the old Fourteenth Street Theater. She was for a time in legitimate drama at the Union Square and other New York houses, but of late years has headed a company of her own in such plays as "Forget-Me-Not," "Le Creole" and others, which enables her to make use of her talents in strong contrasts of love and hate. Her sister, Catharine, has had a mixed matrimonial life, and her husband, Oscar F. Artwedon, is the "typical actresses' mate, whose suits are counter-suits with the names of several actors and managers mixed up in the papers have been noticed in the press from time to time.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

The verdict, "*honorably discharged*," pronounced by Judge Noonan yesterday, after hearing all the facts on the part of the prosecution in the "case of State vs. Simon Mayer," was anticipated and highly gratifying to the many friends of Mr. Mayer who have known him in this city since 1849, and whose financial business interests have been intrusted to his care and management. It is indeed exceedingly unfortunate that this upright citizen, with a large family of children and grandchildren, should have been humiliated by such proceedings. However, the prompt manner in which, unsolicited, our leading citizens visited the court to testify to the very high social standing and integrity of Mr. Mayer, evidenced the fact that his good name remains untarnished. MANY FRIENDS.

THE PROGRESSIVE SOUTH.

Some Recent Stupendous Transactions—New Iron and Steel Furnaces.

BALTIMORE, January 13.—The Manufacturers' Record, for this week publish further details of manufacturing enterprises in the South. It will say: "The most stupendous transactions yet recorded is the sale of the immense property of the Woodstock Iron & Steel Company, and the Anniston Land & Improvement Company of Anniston, Ala. These two corporations, which owned a large part of the town of Anniston, two furnaces, 50,000 acres of mineral lands, etc., have sold their property for $6,000,000. With this sale arrangements are completed for the immediate construction of two coke furnaces of 1,000 tons capacity each week and the building of a railroad from Anniston to Gadsden. Birmingham capitalists have organized a $1,000,000 company to build two furnaces near Anniston, and many other enterprises are projected. The last ten days have given birth to more enterprises in the South than has ever before been seen in the same length of time. Among these, in addition to the Anniston deal, are the Bessemer Land and Improvement Company, capital $2,500,000, organized at Birmingham, to build up the new town of Bessemer where two furnaces are under construction and a steel plant projected. This company has appropriated $500,000 to assist in building up other industries at Bessemer. At Decatur, Ala., $1,000,000 in cash was subscribed within a day or two and more refused for the development of iron and other interests at that place.

"In Nashville a $700,000 company has purchased a large tract of land adjoining the city, on which two furnaces and other iron industries are to be built. At Athens, Ala., a $500,000 company has been organized to build up manufactures. In Jackson County, Ala., an immense tract of mineral land has been sold to Hon. J. E. Brown and others, who will build a railroad and develop this property. The Napier Furnace property, in Lawrence County, Tenn., was sold for $50,000 to F. W. Cole and others, who will improve it and engage in iron manufacturing. A $250,000 company has been organized in Birmingham to establish a tannery and a boot and shoe factory. A purchase has been made of 30,000 acres of land in Perry and Decatur Counties, Alabama, by a new company that has been organized to make iron.

"At Chattanooga a $500,000 company has purchased a large tract of land for improvement for manufacturing purposes. A $100,000 wagon factory company is being organized in Birmingham, and a Scottsboro, Ala.; a $400,000 iron and steel company has been chartered. The Bertha Zinc Works of Southwest Virginia have been sold to a new company, which will have a capital stock of $3,000."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Desiring to quit the business, I have sold out my entire stock of trunks, bags, satchels and raw material to P. C. Murphy and cheerfully recommend my former patrons and others desiring goods in the above line to him at his factory corner of Third and St. Charles streets.

HICKMAN TRUNK CO.,
B. A. HICKMAN, President.

Referring to the above, having purchased the entire stock of the Hickman Trunk Company, I now offer the same at greatly reduced prices. This stock of trunks, bags and satchels must be closed out within thirty days. Dealers in this line of goods will save 30 per cent by buying now. Call and examine goods before purchasing elsewhere. Special inducements in sample trunks, etc.

P. C. MURPHY,
Third and St. Charles sts.

A CHECK TO CANVASSERS.

Why Wm. H. Sennewald Was Sent to the Work-House This Morning.

Wm. H. Sennewald, a canvasser for a "time-payment" house, was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the Work-house by Judge Noonan for committing an assault and battery on Mrs. Carrie Kraus, who resides at No. 1302 Chouteau avenue. The testimony showed that Sennewald called at the residence of Mrs. Kraus' mother to collect a bill and was informed by Mrs. Kraus that her mother was not at home. He insisted upon going through the house to satisfy himself as to the truth of her statement. He was ordered to leave the premises which he refused to do, and seized the lady, striking her a violent blow on the body and dragging her to the door. Judge Noonan, in explaining the unusually severe sentence, said that canvassers as a rule were very insolent and took too many liberties about entering the houses of other people. He sent this man to the Work-house instead of fining him to put a check to this insolence on the part of canvassers.

WILL BROOKLYN BREAK?

THE ASSOCIATION CREDITED WITH HAVING ANOTHER CASE OF PITTSBURG.

Byrne's Debt of Gratitude—Financial Condition of the Allegheny Club—Gloves of a Famous Fighter—More About Sullivan and Smith—Base Ball News and Gossip—Sporting Notes.

The latest rumor of a startling character in the base ball world is that Brooklyn contemplates jumping the Association and is about to join hands with Pittsburg by entering the National League. The source of the rumor, as is the case with nearly all of the same description, is in the East, and the parties to circulate it first are voluble in giving the exact reasons why Mr. Byrne and his aggregation are moved to take the step. Byrne, it is said, is possessed of a decidedly bitter feeling against the majority of the big guns in the Association and the fact that the St. Louis star is assuming large proportions in its ascendant only serves to embitter him the more. The question of Sunday games is also a factor in the case on account of the difficulties found last summer in the efforts of the Brooklyns to fill the requirements of the schedule. Ridgewood Park, on Long Island, was used on a few occasions and the games played there were called in question by President Von der Ahe, who would have pushed the matter had the Browns not such an overwhelming majority of games won. These and other matters not mentioned, it is said, together with inducements held out by the League have had the effect of battering down Byrne's allegiance to the American Association. It is also hinted that the special meeting of the League which is to take place next month will be for no other purpose than that of considering the Brooklyn question and also of making some final arrangements whereby the League will be enabled to carry out its contract for the season of 1887. Well-posted base ball men say that the action of the League magnates will be an attempt to carry Kansas City over for another season with Brooklyn as a tenth club. If such should be the true status of affairs the sudden anxiety displayed by Kansas City recently to purchase new players and strengthen its team will be explained.

President Von der Ahe of the Browns was seen to-day and asked what he thought of the matter.

"I don't believe it," said he.

"Is Byrne aggrieved at the Association?"

"Oh, I don't know that he is particularly."

"Why do you discredit the assertion?"

"Because the Brooklyn cannot go into the League even if it wanted to."

"Wouldn't the acquisition of Brooklyn warrant the League in disregarding the articles of the national agreement?"

"Yes, I think it would, but I don't believe the story."

"Would it cripple the Association?"

"No, I don't think it would. It would be bad to lose Brooklyn, and I won't believe Byrne will desert us until he has done so."

If Brooklyn should jump the Association at the present crisis and Kansas City be retained by the League the famous dilemma of the older organization would be transferred to her younger sister.

Pittsburg's Standing.

At the annual meeting of the Pittsburg Club the financial statement showed that they cleared a very handsome profit during the season of 1886. The directors refused to say what the exact amount is, but it was stated on reliable authority that their exchequer is increased by $9,000 or $10,000.

Mr. Nimick was unanimously re-elected President. A. K. Scandrett and Horace Phillips were unanimously re-elected Secretary and Manager respectively.

There was a long discussion regarding the estimates for next season. It was stated that the expenses of the club for this year will be about $25,000 more than last. Of this increased expenditure $10,000 goes to the players. The rent of the grounds has been increased more than 50 per cent, and a large amount of money is to be expended in improvements.

It was also decided at the meeting to commence proceedings against the Athletic Club for the $400 concerned in the Barkley deal. The case will be put into the hands of the club's attorney to-day, and then will come suit in the Allegheny County Court just as soon as the necessary papers can be prepared.

The question of admission price to the games was discussed. It was pointed out that League prices must be adopted. It is probable, however, at the League meeting to be held in the spring permission will be given the Allegheny Directors to sell three tickets for $1, providing they are bought at an office removed from the grounds. This privilege was allowed the Washington Club last year.

SMITH AND "SULLY."

The Two Champions Must Fight if They Want Money.

"Macon" says: The announcement that Charley Mitchell is to be behind Jem Smith in this country has rather surprised the sports. They would like to know whether Mitchell is willing to put up his own money on Smith or whether he is merely the agent of his English backers. Most probably he is the agent, for English fighters of the modern school never care to venture their own money in backing pugilists if they can get others to furnish the money for them. Of course all talk of matching Smith against Sullivan, either for a knuckle or a Queensberry fight is merely advertising at present. No match will be made until Smith arrives here, and then the public will have little confidence in any public match, if such a one should be made, not that there is any doubt that Sullivan and Smith would both do their best to win if they met, but because they know that the police would interfere the instant "the big fellow" began to sling his man. The fact that Mitchell proposes a Marquis of Queensberry encounter, to take place either in Chicago or San Francisco, shows plainly that he has taken hold of Smith for purely speculative purposes. He will try to make big money out of him. He can not do this, however, unless he convinces the public that he means business. Smith will not draw merely as a curiosity. The day of big rewards for sparring exhibitions has gone by. What the people want nowadays is real fighting. To see that they will pay almost any price. If it is so arranged that Smith and Sullivan can be brought together in a contest within two days' travel from New York, I believe a thousand people can be found who will pay $100 a ticket for the privilege of seeing it. It is this fact which makes me believe that every effort will be made to have the men meet on the level. It is a case of honesty being not only the best, but by far the most profitable policy.

QUEENSBERRY RULES.

McAuliffe's Opinion That a Championship May Be Won Under Them.

Jack McAuliffe, the light-weight "champion," speaking of Gilmore and Chambers, says:

"The New York papers used me meanly and resorted to the challenge of Arthur Chambers as an opening to abuse me. I am to fight him with Gilmore, and should I win, I shall certainly ascertain how much Chambers wants to fight. When I challenged him and posted $50 forfeit, I acted in good faith and was prepared to go into the match. He waited, however, until after the Frazier fizzle, and then placed a $250 forfeit up, well knowing that would be more money than I could readily raise to cover previous to my meeting Gilmore. All I ask is for Chambers to allow his money to remain up two weeks longer, and should I beat Gilmore, I'll cover. In case I am beaten Chambers would not care to fight me, because I would then lose my title as champion. Many question my title, because I never fought under the London prize-ring rules as a professional. I argue that it is much more difficult to go according to the Queensberry rules, because it taxes a man's science, generalship and hitting power. Jack E. Dempsey defeated George Le Blanche for the middle-weight championship with gloves, under Marquis of Queensberry rules, and, so long as he is conceded the title, I should have the privilege of fighting under the same rules. In London rules the best wrestler wins, while, under Queensberry rules, the most scientific fighter comes out first best. I am prepared to defend the light-weight championship title until some one whips me. Then I'll retire permanently. I expect Gilmore will give me a great fight. He has a wonderful record and is highly thought of, even at my home."

"THE ROARING RAMBLERS."

The Famous Bicycle Club Rides Over Parliamentary Law.

The meeting of the Rambler's Bicycle Club Monday evening was thoroughly and peculiarly "Ramblerian." The meeting was a special one called, as the President's notice read, for the "purpose of reconsidering the application to the Missouri Club and of disbanding the club." Although these were the objects of the meeting, the club proceeded to handle anything that came along. Nothing was done about reconsidering the application to the Missouri's, one of the special objects of the meeting, but business outside of the call was rushed through without regard to parliamentary practice, or even a decent respect for the members absent. Every attempt to restrain the club's blind impetuosity by bringing forward rules of order was howled down, and the chairman undoubtedly expressed the sentiment of the meeting when he said he would run the club legally or illegally, it made no difference.

AT THE MEETING

of the week previous everybody but one member declared that the club couldn't exist without headquarters, that the idea of having headquarters in the saddle was all folly, and the club had better disband if they couldn't have a fine club house. The outcome of that wild aspect of the case was that the club made application to the Missouris. At this week's meeting this same element seemed to have come around entirely, and declared that the club could exist without a club-house. Had that sentiment been expressed the week before, the club would not have been compelled to eat crow.

A HEAVY ASSESSMENT.

The club at Monday's meeting dropped the special business laid out and proceeded to make arrangements for the League meet, and Messrs. Stettinius, Gordon and Glover were appointed a Committee on Entertainment. Then J. S. Rogers proposed a resolution that an assessment of $15 be levied on each member for the club's entertainment expenses. This was not within the scope of the special meeting at all, but that made no difference to the assembly. Then Glover amended it to provide for an assessment of $20; payable in four monthly installments of $5 each. To make this proposition effective the by-laws had to be tampered with. The old by-laws provided that no member could be suspended until he was sixty days in arrears, but the club despite the point of order made that no notice of such change had been given, "laid aside" the by-laws and enacted that the assessment should be due the first of each month, and if not paid within fifteen days delinquent members should be dropped from the rolls. Protestation against the illegality of the proceeding availing nothing, and the amended motion went through. Then it was agreed to secure rooms at the Lindell Hotel during the meet by which the club expected to capture most of the visitors. It was also decided to sell the household goods, and some of them were auctioned off to the members after the meeting. Before the close of the meeting Mr. A. K. Stewart rose and told the club that the blame for the miscarriage of the application to the Missouris ought to be laid at the door of the American Wheelman. He was contradicted, but at some length he showed the effort made by that paper to work up a sentiment against the union of the two clubs.

The club has to move out of its present quarters at 8206 Olive street on the 17th, but adjournment was had without providing for the next meeting. There is considerable kicking among some of the members about the forced assessment, and not a few talk about resigning, while others ridicule the action of the club in trying to expel a member under its special by-law illegally adopted Monday night and making itself liable to prosecution.

A Great Fighter's Gloves.

In an uptown sporting house, says the New York Herald, is a neat glass show-case on the velvet cushion of which are a lot of peculiar looking gloves and the picture of a smooth-faced young man. One pair of gloves are labelled "The gloves worn by Jack Dempsey when he defeated George Fuiljames for $2,000 and the light-weight championship," then follows the date and place of the fight mentioned. The next pair are "The gloves worn by Jack Dempsey when he beat 'Dave' Campbell at Portland, Ore," Still another pair are marked, "The gloves won by Jack Dempsey when he defeated Jack Fogarty of Philadelphia for $6,000." The gloves he used on Campbell and Fogarty are what are known as two-ounce hard gloves.

In the further end of the case is another pair of skin-tight hide in which Dempsey defeated George La Blanche, the Marine, of his hard-earned laurels. In the center of the frame lies a pair of white kids, and under them a card bearing the following: "The gloves worn by Jack Dempsey when he met with his first and only defeat by Miss Brady at Portland, Ore., July 27, 1886."

Billiards.

Hatley and Brown played the opening game in the balk-line tournament at Schaefer's last night. Hatley received 75 and Brown 200 points in 300. Hatley won by a score of 300 to 287. Averages: Hatley, 6 36-47; Brown, 6 29-47.

The second game was between Shaw, 75, and Maggioli, 75. Shaw won in a score of 300 to 201. Averages: Shaw, 13 14-23; Maggioli, 9 11-21.

Bowling.

The sixth match in the schedule of the Southern Bowling Association was bowled at Schuler's alleys. The following was the score:

Lyons:						
F. J. Shute.....	202	224	188	176	239	1,029
Julius Hammer	136	148	164	172	167	787
Jos. Jacobs.....	192	176	212	178	174	952
Robt. Jacob.....	197	210	269	179	189	1,044
Chas. Spraul....	158	154	174	153	158	795
Erwin Spraul...	174	168	175	155	196	868
Totals	1,077	1,078	1,181	1,015	1,122	5,473
Owls:						
Geo. Kramer....	222	186	196	193	257	1,054
J. F. Wolstaff..	203	203	203	180	206	1,005
Chas. Ohrdorf..	162	183	143	225	191	904
W. Kaut.....	165	140	153	197	146	741
H. L. Stumpf...	191	191	175	185	207	949
H. L. Stumpf...	213	242	264	213	264	1,196
Totals	1,152	1,176	1,142	1,140	1,234	5,844

INDIVIDUAL WORK.

The Owls won four games and the Lyons one. The low scoring was mainly due to the poor condition of the alleys. The average made by Mr. H. L. Stumpf, 239, has never been equalled on these alleys.

Base Ball Briefs.

Cleveland's new grounds will have seating capacity for 5,000 people.

Harry Wright is of the opinion that a Southern trip in the spring is an excellent idea.

Cleveland will not get the young Californian pitcher, Van Haltern. If he comes East he will be to play with Detroit.

Jimmy Galvin's batting average last season was over .290. Encouraged by this he says he will make it .300 next season.

There seems to be a general movement along the line of base ball managers toward adopting a policy that will compel players to abstain from the impreper use of liquors during next season. It is a movement that deserves success.

John Ward will be assistant manager of the New Yorks next season—at least, that is what he will be called. Jim Mutrie generally thinks that he is about equal to running a ball nine alone, and it has not been chronicled that he has changed his mind.

"I've a good one on Jimmy Williams," writes Charley Snyderto a friend in this city. "I was recommending Sadie Houck to him, when he said, 'No, sir; I'll not have a man in my team that drinks.' I asked him soon after what players he had signed, and his reply was, 'Nobody but Reip.'"—[Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

It is prophesied that the strife for the pennant in the International League will settle down to a contest between Syracuse, Newark and Rochester. All three clubs have expended a large amount of money for players. The salary list in Syracuse will foot up to $10,450. Salaries in Rochester will probably equal that amount. Con Murph of Syracuse is paid $275 a month and Ollie Beard of the same place will receive $2,000. It is conceded that Rochester will have the strongest battery team.

The new Cleveland club is fast getting together a promising line. The men already signed are E. J. Flynn, third base or right field; Hotaling, center fielder; Reipschlager and Snyder, catchers; Pechiney and Cobwell, pitchers; Stricker, second base, and McKeon, short stop. One or two more pitchers, one catcher, a first and third baseman and one or two fielders are still wanted. Billy Hawes, Charley Sweeny, pitcher, and Phil Baker are mentioned for first base. For the field they are talking of Larry Corcoran, Dick Burns and Ed Crane, not a remarkably strong trio.

Sporting Gossip.

Jake Kilrain spars a middle-weight named Sickle next Saturday evening at Baltimore.

Jack Dempsey thinks of starting a $10,000 bar-room in New York, somewhere in the vicinity of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street.

The Coney Island Futurity stakes of 1886 had 810 entries a few days ago, an excess of fifty-eight over last year's total, with more to come.

Lou Shaw, the champion fancy shot, and Jake Schaefer, the champion billiard player of the world, are booked to give an exhibition of fancy billiards to-morrow night at the rooms of the St. Louis Club.

ROSCOE CONKLING.

The Reasons Why the Distinguished Statesman Should Be Elected Senator.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13.—Every one in Washington is pleased with the possibility of Roscoe Conkling's returning to public life. There has never been any public man who has stood higher at the National Capital than he. At the time of his retirement from the Senate, he occupied such a commanding position that galleries filled whenever he arose to address the Senate upon even commonplace subjects. He was a bright star in the group of brilliants and able men like Thurman, Edmunds, Carpenter, Logan, Davis, Blaine, Zach Chandler and Lamar. In his day there were orators, debaters in the Senate, men who had made public questions the study of their lives. The most trivial of subjects would often result in a debate of the greatest interest. Mr. Conkling was then the central figure. His wonderful command of language, his powers of sarcasm and alert aggressiveness made him felt in every debate. His readiness to puncture shams, and his hatred of all kinds of shams, made him often dreaded in the Senate chamber by the small men who inflate themselves into the semblance of great men by posing as statesmen. By this class of men Mr. Conkling was feared. His mere presence in the Senate was sufficient to keep in abeyance much of the pretense and humbug which in the reign of the millionaires of the present day are so prevalent in the Senate.

THE GREAT FIGURES,

as they have passed from the Senate, have been replaced by men of money and mediocrity. It is no longer possible to have a great debate in the Senate chamber. The few leaders who are left have grown indolent through the lack of opportunity to clash intellectual weapons with their equals. The Senate chamber is not to them an intellectual arena where the great men can make a mark, but rather a stuffy somnolent club-house, where fat, easy, good-natured men gather, chat and doze in the cloak-room at stated hours during the day, and look after the business of the Senate with attention only when something is pending that relates to their corporation interests. In this dull, sodden atmosphere of mere rich men, party spirit has died. Legislation is prepared in accordance with club rules. The personal wishes of Senators govern, and mutual concessions are made to please private interests. Public interests are rarely considered. Patronage trades are made in the Senate chamber executive sessions. If this tendency to fill the Senate with mere moneybags and corporation attorneys could only be stopped, there would be some hope for this body. To see such a man as Conkling sent back to the Senate, would be evidence that the people of the great State of New York are anxious to once more regain her rank and prestige in the Senate, where she has stood in the third or fourth rank since Mr. Conkling's retirement.

CONKLING'S PERSONALITY.

Mr. Conkling, when he was in the Senate, was, notwithstanding his intense party loyalty, upon most intimate terms with Mr. Thurman. It was in their time one of the sights of the day to go up to the Capitol to witness the friendly but vigorous fencing between these two intellectual giants. David Davis and Matt Carpenter, the two most thorough lawyers in the Senate, were Mr. Conkling's most intimate and devoted friends. Mr. Conkling's personality is so intense that he always awakens fire from his opponents. It was impossible for the dullest to sit quiet under the intense fire of his eloquence and aggressiveness. He was one of the few men in the Senate who did not argue questions according to club rules, and who was constantly shocking the sensibilities of the old ladies of the Senate by his plain, blunt way of telling the truth about them and their motives. It was in the executive sessions that he was the most dreaded. There his satire was merciless in the exposure of the small trades of his brother Senators. His return to the Senate would send a chill of foreboding down the spines of the comfortable millionaires who now look upon the Senate business arranged in such comfortable social and corporation grooves that a change such as Mr. Conkling could bring to the Senate would demoralize them more than anything else.

When Mr. Conkling entered the Senate Chamber the day of the Logan funeral, the thought instantly occurred to every one that this was his place, and that the public could present he stood out a bright, shining mark of high achievement and intellectual experience. Save for the exercise of his own free will, he would still be a Senator of the United States, if he had not, meanwhile, been summoned to a higher place. He resigned because he was disgusted with the lies of the party associates who broke faith with him. When he left public life, by a strange coincidence, his party marched directly after to its defeat. There are many who think it will never be restored to power until Mr. Conkling consents to resume his old place as leader in the Central State of New York.

T. C. CRAWFORD.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy surpasses all.

OBITUARY.

Death of "Uncle Billy" of "Old Pike"—Dora Fagg.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISIANA, Mo., January 13.—William Norton, familiarly known in Pike County as "Uncle Billy," and one of the pioneers of "Old Pike," died at his farm residence in this county, this morning at the advanced age of 83 years. He was an honorable gentleman, a successful farmer and a lifelong Democrat.

The remains of Dora Fagg, the little daughter of Mrs. Juliette Fagg, were interred in the Louisiana cemetery to-day. The bright and beautiful child died in St. Louis yesterday.

A Big Suit.

MADISON, Wis., January 13.—In the United States Court here a trial has been begun in the case of Mrs. S. B. Angie of Chicago against the Chicago, Portage & Superior Railroad Company. Judge Gresham of Chicago and Judge Bunn of Madison, are presiding in the case. The case is an important one, involving $500,000. Mr. Angie, the deceased husband of the plaintiff, had the contract to grade a large portion of the road. The railroad company failed and the land grant, which was to be given as an inducement for building the road, was by the Legislature conferred upon the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad on condition that it would complete the road, which it did. The change caused a loss to Angie of $500,000 in money expended and anticipated profits, it is alleged, and the suit is brought to recover. Among the attorneys in the case are Gen. Thomas Ewing of New York, Judge J. R. Doolittle and Mr. Osborn of Chicago, and S. U. Pinney of Madison.

A New Illinois Road.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 13.—The Chicago, Paducah & New Orleans Railway Company filed articles of incorporation to-day with the Secretary of State. The capital stock will be $10,000,000 and the principal office at Chicago. It is proposed to construct this road from Chicago, in a southerly direction, through the Counties of Will, Kankakee, Iroquois, Vermilion, Edgar, Coles, Clark, Cumberland, Jasper, Richland, Edwards, Wayne, White,

THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Is delivered by Carriers at 15 Cents a week in more than 400 Cities and Towns in the surrounding States.

BRANCH OFFICES IN THE CITY.

The following branch offices have been established where Want Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received and where the paper is kept for sale:

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Geo. Scherer, Book and News Co.

BROADWAY, 7031 S.—Waibel's Curiodeist Drug Store.

BROADWAY, 2001 N.—Otto D'Amour, Druggist.

BROADWAY, 2613 S.—E. Geisler, Druggist, Telegraph and Post-Office.

BROADWAY, 3907 S.—Francis Hemm, Prescription Druggist.

BENTON ST., 1501.—Otto Sutter, Druggist.

CASS AV., 1827.—C. W. Tomfohrde; Fine Drugs.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1500.—H. F. A. Spilker, Druggist.

CHOUTEAU AV., 2837.—W. E. Krueger, Druggist.

DODIER ST., 2248.—G. H. Wagner, Prescription Pharmacist.

ELEVENTH ST., 4201 N., cor. Penrose—H. W. Barkhoefer, Druggist.

EASTON AV., 3128, cor. Compton.—F. C. Pauley, Pharmacist.

FINNEY AV., 3837.—Paul E. Piquet, Drug Store.

FRANKLIN AV., 1600.—C. Kilpstein, Drugs.

FRANKLIN AV., 3342.—A. Szerenyi, Druggist

GAMBLE ST., 2631.—Braun's Pharmacy.

LAFAYETTE AV., 1800. Emile Kuenster, Druggist.

LAFAYETTE AV., 2601.—John J. Harris, Druggist.

MARKET ST., 2846.—St. Louis Pharmacy Co

NORTH MARKET ST., 3522.—W. D. Temm, Druggist.

OLIVE ST., 1500.—Russell Riley, Druggist.

OLIVE ST., 3000.—C. E. S. Macdonald, Prescription Pharmacist.

OLIVE ST., 3500.—Kirkbride & Both, Drug Store.

PARK AV., 1937.—G. H. J. Andreas, Druggist.

SIDNEY ST., 2100.—E. DuFour, Confectioner.

SALINA ST., 2870, cor. Pestalozzi.—August P. Kaltwasser, Druggist.

WALNUT ST., 2200.—Walnut Street Pharmacy.

WASHINGTON AV., 2328.—Thos. G. Glenn, Druggist.

EAST ST. LOUIS, op. Post Office.—Oscar F. Kresse, Books, Newspapers, Fancy Goods, etc.

BELLEVILLE, ILL.—(Chandler Building), Kaercher & Stolberg.

ROCK SPRINGS.—(One block east of Cheltenham Station) Chas. Harris, P.-D. carrier and dealer in periodicals.

It is for sale on all trains and Steamboats leaving St. Louis, and at the following, among other, leading points:

Burlington, Kan.—Victor King, Post Office.

Cherryvale, Kan.—R. S. T. Asdel.

Chicago, Ill.—Palmer House, Sherman House, Leland House, Brentano & Bro., 101 State st.; Tremont House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

Cleveland, O.—News Stand in Depot.

Columbus, Kan.—Branin & Slease.

Columbus, Ky.—E. F. Drace.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—J. R. Hawley, 164 Vine st.

Canton, Miss.—J. G. Fellows.

Dallas, Texas.—J. Jackson.

Denver, Col.—S. B. Wright, 385 Larimer and 391 Sixteenth; C. W. Paradice, 392 Lawrence st., and St. James Hotel.

Evansville, Ind.—G. C. Smith & Co., 129 Main st.

El Paso, Tex.—Grand Central Hotel.

Ft. Smith, Ark.—C. A. Tillis and T. Phillips & A. Son.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—H. S. Kratz.

Girard, Kan.—McNaught & Springer.

Hannibal, Mo.—N. V. Wollner, 211 Broadway; L. Morris and D. L. Hubbard.

Hastings, Neb.—Allen, Winch & Co., Post Office.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Hotels and News Stands.

Jackson, Miss.—Eyrich & Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—Union Depot News Stand; J. F. Cleveland, 556 Cherry st.

Kenton, Tenn.—J. D. Graham.

Keokuk, Io.—D. Lowry, 523 Main st., and R. B. B. Bond av.

Louisville, Ky.—C. T. Dearing, corner Third and Jefferson av.

Memphis, Tenn.—R. M. Mansford, 298 Main st.

Milan, Tenn.—W. W. Horner.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Nicolette House News Stand

New York, N. Y.—Brentano & Bro., 5 Union Square, Metropolitan Hotel, Windsor Hotel.

New Orleans, La.—Geo. Ellis, opposite Post Office, and W. F. Goldwaite.

Omaha, Neb.—Barkalow & Bro., Union Depot, and J. J. Fruehauf, 308 South Fifteenth st.

Oswego, Kan.—B. F. Harrison and J. H. Boulter.

Pilot Point, Texas.—J. B. Pondrom.

Palestine, Texas.—Louis Durr.

Pittsburg, Kan.—Thomas Elliott.

Quincy, Ill.—T. G. Spindler, 19 N. Sixth st.

San Francisco, Cal.—Scott's Bookstore, 22 Third st., and R. G. Wilber, Palace Hotel.

St. Paul, Minn.—J. W. Sawders, Merchants' Hotel.

Tyler, Texas.—A. F. Hunt.

Union City, Tenn.—G. W. Griffin.

Van Buren, Ark.—L. W. Jacques.

Vincennes, Ind.—T. Robinson.

Vicksburg, Miss.—A. G. Tillman, next door to Post Office, and Clarke & Co., 149 Washington st.

Washington, D. C.—Brentano Bros., 1015 Pennsylvania av.; Willard's Hotel.

Wichita, Kan.—Wichita News Company.

The POST-DISPATCH is on file in Europe at American Exchange, 449 Strand, and C. A. Gilligs, 9 Strand, Charring Cross, London, Eng., and American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, France.

Parties advertising in these Columns and having the answers addressed in care of POST-DISPATCH, will please ask for check, to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be inclosed in envelopes. Parties answering advertisements must have their replies directed to their own POST-OFFICE address.

LODGE NOTICES.

COURT Future Great, No. 6461, A. O. F., will hold a regular meeting at their hall, northwest corner of 8th and Franklin av., this (Thursday) evening, January 13 at 8 o'clock. Important business. Members are earnestly requested to attend. W. F. SCHRAGE, Chief Ranger.
T. M. POWERS, Secretary. 33

HYDE PARK COUNCIL, No. 4, Legion of Honor, meets this evening, at 8 o'clock, at Pope's Hall, 9th and Olive sts., installation of officers and other very important business; also, refreshments. Visitors made welcome.
C. G. BALMER, Recorder.
33

IVY Council, No. 1,057, American Legion of Honor, meets every Friday evening at the southeast corner of 11th and Franklin av., 2d floor, entrance on Franklin av. Companions of sister council are courteously invited.
CAROLINE HUTTON, Commander.
ANNIE M. PAGE, Secretary.

FIRE WARDENS—Annual meeting this (Thursday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, sharp.
D. V. BURGOYNE, Captain.
S. H. GEISEL, Secretary. 33

ALL SORTS.

Chas. T. Fitzpatrick & Co.,
Commission Merchants and dealers in butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, game, etc. Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to. Depot 903 N. Fourth st., corner Franklin av. Telephone No. 3147 32

The St. Louis Mutual House Building Co. 513 Walnut St.
Loans large and small amounts and builds houses on city real estate. Payments monthly. Terms greatly reduced. 32

"GLUTEN."
"ENTIRE WHEAT BREAD."
The healthiest and best bread in the world. Made only by C. E. Wakeham, Stoddard Bakery, 3129 Easton av. 32

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Situation by a young man from Troy, N. Y., as salesman. Six years' experience in active business. Reference and security. Address Harold Thorne, Southern Hotel. 37

The Trades.

WANTED—Situation by a practical carpenter. Address Carpenter, 115 S. 3d st. 38

WANTED—Situation by licensed engineer; will do my own firing and repairing. Address Engineer, 209 N. 10th st. 38

WANTED—A situation by a reliable sober baker and cook; moderate wages; best ref. given. Address Wm. Schultz, 2327 Carr st. 38

Boys.

WANTED—Situation by a boy of 17 in an office or wholesale house. Address J 61, this office. 42

WANTED—A boy about 15 or 16 years old, to learn the lockesmith's trade. Apply 3410 Olive st. 42

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Situation by steady, sober young man to work in private family or drive; well recommended. Address F 60, this office. 43

WANTED—Young man wishing employment to fire furnaces and will keep them in repair will run a steam washing-machine and will make himself useful. Call or write to 1237 N. 20th st. 43

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—A reliable salesman. Apply quick, Edward Perry Snell, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y. 54

The Trades.

WANTED—A young barber with about one year experience. Apply A. Hallingsworth, 2603 Lafayette av. 58

WANTED—One finisher on turn work, also a boy to run sandpaper machine at Brown-Desnoyers Shoe Co., cor. 8th and Walnut st. 58

WANTED—A few good hands for pipe organ work; steady work to competent men. Ad. Henry Pilcher's Sons, Church Organ Builders, Louisville, Ky.

Laborers.

WANTED—At once, ten laborers; steady work to good men. Western Steel Company, Carondelet. 59

ICE.
WANTED—400 men to cut ice at King's Lake. Apply at SMITH & SONS' Office.

Boys.

WANTED—Errand boy at 309 Christy av. 61

WANTED—Boy to carry coal and wait on table. Apply immediately 1811 Washington av. 61

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—An intelligent earnest man located outside big cities, to represent, in his State, a responsible house; good salary; references. Manufacturer Supt., Lock Box 1585, N. Y. 62

WANTED—Jan. 16, on our lines, four young men to learn telegraphing; quality for situations paying $75 to $100. Apply immediately to Union Telegraph Superintendent, 102 N. 3d st.; take elevator.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—A lady, rapid and distinct penman, desires copy work at home. Address D 57, this office. 44

WANTED—A lady, thoroughly competent, desires position as cashier; security given if required. Address R 60, this office. 44

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 44

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—By a young lady, a place to do plain sewing or nursse. Call 816 N. 20th. 46

WANTED—Experienced dressmaker wants work by the week; good fitter and draper. 3459 Sheridan av., near Easton av. 46

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Young widow wishes a situation as housekeeper. Call 1017 Chestnut st. 47

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 47

General Housework.

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 48

STOVE REPAIRS!
For every stove or range made in the United States to be had at A. G. Brauer's, 219 Locust st. 48

Cooks, Etc.

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 49

Nurses.

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 50

Laundresses.

WANTED—Situation by a good laundress. Call 1102 Morgan st. 51

WANTED—Washing to do at home. Inquire 1622 Carr st., first floor. 51

WANTED—Washing to do at home. Address Mary Harris, 108 S. 10th st. 51

WANTED—A washwoman would like to get a place in a laundry. Call on Lucie Brown, 826 N. 20th st. 51

WANTED—A No. 1 laundress will go out by the day or week. Call or address 2610 Lucledeav. up-stairs. 51

WANTED—First-class laundress wishes work on 2 or 3 days of each week; reference. 1515 Singleton st. 51

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 51

Miscellaneous.

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 52

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—A first-class machine hand on vests. Address F 62, this office. 69

WANTED—Girls for overall work; steam power. C. D. Comfort, s. e. cor. 8th and Walnut. 69

WANTED—A girl to learn dressmaking at 2314 Morgan st.; 5th door east of Jefferson av. 69

General Housework.

WANTED—A house girl at 3528 Pine st. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework at 2713 Gamble st. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework. Apply 2834 Dickson st. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework. Apply at 1824 N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework; reference. 2427 N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework, family of three; wages $8. 2621 Olive st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; reference required. Call at 2827 Thomas st. 66

WANTED—Girl or woman, German preferred, to do general housework. 3336 Pine st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework in family of three in Kirkwood; references required. Call on E. R. Booth, Manual Training School, 18th and Washington av. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework in small family; must be first-class cook and have good references. Call at 3733 Delmar av. 66

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 66

Cooks.

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron. 2244 Washington av. 68

WANTED—A good girl to cook, wash and iron, at 2800 Morgan st. 68

WANTED—First-class cook; no washing or ironing. 2637 Washington av. 68

WANTED—No. 1 girl to cook, wash and iron. Call Friday, 1821 Kennet place. 68

WANTED—Good girl to cook and do general housework; German preferred. 2620 Dayton st. 68

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 68

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—At Bridge Restaurant one experienced dining-room or pantry girl. 71

WANTED—A steady woman or girl to work in restaurant. Apply at 207 N. 12th. 71

WANTED—Jan. 16, 02 our lines, four young ladies to learn telegraphing, to qualify for situations paying $60 to $80. Apply immediately to Union Telegraph Superintendent, 102 N. 3d st.; take elevator.

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 68

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Nurses.

WANTED—Nurse girl. 612 S. 8th st. 70

WANTED—Girl about 12 or 14 years old as nurse. Apply 2816 Lafayette av. 70

WANTED—Middle-aged woman to nurse a lady and infant. Address W 62, this office. 70

Laundresses.

WANTED—A few good laundry women, also some accustomed to using laundry machinery; steady work for the entire year. Apply at Elm st. gate, Southern Hotel, to-morrow. 67

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 67

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—Men, women, boys, girls to earn $70 per month at their own homes; costly outfit of samples, a package of goods and full instructions for 10c. to help to pay postage. Address H. C. BOWELL & CO., Rutland, Vt. 73

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED—$1,000 for one year in a well established manufacturing business doing a large wholesale and retail trade; money well secured. Address J 62, this office. 25

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—By a reneed, quiet lady, nicely furnished room; no ref. Ad. E 61, this office. 21

WANTED—To rent flats of 3 to 5 rooms furnished for housekeeping. Address S 62, this office. 21

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms within ten minutes walk of Court-house; rent not to exceed $8 per month. Address N 62, this office. 21

WANTED—A flat of two or three rooms, unfurnished, by lady living in country; give rent, location, street-car etc. Address U 61, this office. 21

WANTED—A quiet, refined lady wishes two neatly and fully furnished rooms for light housekeeping; must be reasonable rent and centrally located; give full particulars; no reference. Address, for three days, E 63, this office. 21

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—A thoroughbred waterspaniel, not less than 7 or 8 months old; good price offered. Call at once, 2731 Pine. 26

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Monday afternoon a white onyx and gold ear-ring. Finder please return to 2925 Lucas av. and receive reward. 30

LOST—Sunday night at Grand Opera-house, left-hand glove, lined with fur. Return to H. Ludwig, 836 S. 7th st., and be rewarded. 30

LOST—A pocket-book, on the Chouteau av. cars, Wednesday morning; finder will please return to 1004 Chouteau av., and receive reward. 30

LOST—January 11, a large lemon and white setter dog, answers to the name of "Trim"; a suitable reward will be paid for his return to 2927 Dayton st.

LOST—On C. & A. train from Kansas City, due here at 7:10 p. m. January 8, a black valise containing clothing, an account book and folding checker board. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to Huse & Loomis I. and T. Company, 409 Washington av. 30

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From No. 1305 N. 12th st., a white English setter dog. "Nick." All persons are hereby warned against buying or harboring said dog, as I intend to follow the matter up. M. Niederberger. 30

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From No. 3059 Glasgow Place, a black and tan setter dog, answers to name of "Shot;" all persons are hereby warned against buying or harboring said dog as I intend to follow the matter up. H. C. CARROLL.

FOUND—Red cow; will be returned after paying liberal reward to J. Oppemann, 12th and Koeln av., Carondelet. 30

FINANCIAL.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upward on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will receive fair and prompt and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1015 Morgan st. 31

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Porter & Williams, room 2, 806 Olive st. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal; any amt; lowest rates; bus. conf. 813 Morgan st. 31

MONEY TO LOAN—$50,000, $10,000, $15,000, $5,000 at 6 per cent on city real estate; 305 Olive st. John Lady.

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, pistols, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av. 31

MONEY to loan on real estate security at lowest rates. FARRELLY & FANNING, 812 Chestnut st. 31

$25 TO $500 loaned on furniture, pianos, without removal; also on horses and wagons; weekly payments taken and interest reduced in proportion; no commission. F. W. Peters & Co., 813 Chestnut st.

$2,000 TO LOAN on good security. Address R 62, this office. 4

$30,000 TO loan in sums to suit, on good security, at 6 per cent. Apply to P. G. Gerhart & Co., Real Estate Agents, 114 N. 8th st. 31

FURNITURE LOANS.
$25 and upward to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. C. F. Betts, 208 N. 8th st. 31

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A book, stationery and news business in a prosperous Missouri town (county seat) of 3,500 inhabitants, doing a good business; only bookstore in the town; stock will invoice about $2,000; terms part cash and balance bankable note for six or twelve months. Address W. B., this office. 4

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

COAL—10 bushels, $1; 21 bushels, $2; by the load, 28c. T. F. Carroll, 2021 Franklin av. Send postal.

FOR SALE—Cheap; 3 second-hand, base-burner, hard coal stoves. Penny & Gentles. 5

FOR SALE—Andrews' hatcher; best incubator made. R. Roesch, agent, 320 N. 8th st. 5

FURNITURE for sale cheap; the cheapest place in the city to buy second-hand furnitrue, cash or on time, D. A. Clark, 111 N. 12th st. 5

FOR SALE—Boiler and engine, 12-horse power, cheap; been in use a short time; will sell at a sacrifice. Call on or address Western Newspaper Union, 513 Elm st. 5

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do. 5

25 BUSHELS choice Illinois coal, $2.35; no slate; send postal. W. Miller, 1318 N. 10th st. 5

1,000 UNREDEEMED gold and silver watches, 2,000 rings, 500 clocks and large quantities of gold and silver chains, bracelets, jewelry, etc., for sale cheap at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av. 5

O. K. COAL dealer delivers nine bushels of good coal to any part of building for $1; sells 2 ton and 4-horse loads at lowest market price. Office, 922 N. 12th st., C. F. Wuestency, Prop. 5

FOLDING BEDS,
best and easiest operating, in several styles. Furniture, stoves and house furnishing goods; all sold on accommodating terms. Chapman Bros., Housefurnishers, 1506 to 1510 Franklin av. 5

ON TIME PAYMENTS.
I will furnish your house with good or medium furniture cheaper than any other furniture house in the city. Call and be convinced for yourself. H. Walker, 208 N. 12th, between Olive and Pine. 5

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS
for all cash, or on time payments, on all bills of $30 or over, until March 1. People's Furniture, Carpet & Stove Co., 208, 210 and 212 North 7th st. near Olive. E. A. Skeele, President. 5

ENGINE FOR SALE.
One Horizontal Steam Engine, 15-inch bore by 30-inch stroke, with slide valve and balanced slide cut-off. Allen patent governor, brass packing in cylinder, solid cast-iron bed, main shaft about 8 feet long, fly-wheel 14 feet in diameter, weighing about 8,000 pounds; all brass furniture complete. Engine well suited for four milling or manufacturing purposes. Built by Fulton Iron Works of this city. Bids will be received at the office up to January 17, 1887. The engine and appurtenants can be seen on application to the superintendent at the Fair Grounds.
CHAS. GREEN, President.

MUSICAL.

PIANO LESSONS FREE—All pupils joining my class, I will give free of charge, three weeks thorough instruction in the art of playing the piano. Prof. B. E. Nicholas, 2319 Olive st. 27

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. J. L. FITZPORTER—Office and residence No. 209 S. 14th st. Female complaints a specialty.

DR. JNO. H. MCINTYRE has removed his residence to 1426 Olive st.; office as before at 614 Olive st.

EDUCATIONAL.

PRACTICAL Stenographer of several years' experience wishes a few more pupils for evening lessons in shorthand, at greatly reduced rates. Address D 63, this office, or call at 2606 Pine st. 29

WANTED—Elocution teacher. Answer with terms and address G 62, this office. 29

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. All personals not of a business nature, ten cents a line; nothing less than two lines.

PERSONAL—Lettie: Will be there on time. Louis. 1

PERSONAL—25 years yearns for home; utilize his yearnings. Address W 61, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Duly E.: Can you come Wednesday, 2 p. m., just as well? Write me line. Duly J. 1

PERSONAL—Young gent would like the acquaintance of a young widow; object social amusement. Address A 63, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Young gentleman seeks acquaintance of nice young lady; object, matrimony. Address in confidence, E 62, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Young gentleman, stranger here, wants the acquaintance of attractive young lady; object, social amusement. Address A 61, this office.

PERSONAL—Acquaintance desired of lady in white cap, who took 6th and Market street car, Wednesday at 3:45 p. m., please send address to L 62, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Gent wants acquaintance of widow 30 to 40 on whom he could call Sunday afternoons and visit places of social amusement. Address M 61, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Wanted the acquaintance of a petite, stylish, little girl, one below medium height preferred, who likes going to the theater and social amusement. Ad. in confidence, O 62, this office 1

PERSONAL—A lady living out West End, wishes to become acquainted with a gentleman of good habits; not over 25; working gent preferred; object social amusement; flirters need not reply. Address J 62, this office. 1

PERSONAL—A gentleman of culture and refinement desires to hear from some true-hearted little lady with a view to perfect an honest acquaintance, and, if agreeable, a sincere friendship. Only such need answer. Address P 62, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Two ladies sat in parquet circle at matinee yesterday and smiled at gent in parquet after gent put on glasses and returned smile; gent would like to have interview with larger lady of the two. Address P 62, this office. 1

PERSONAL—A gentleman of means who visits this city once or twice a month wishes the acquaintance of a young lady not over 20; object social amusement; state in confidence where interview can be had; also where letter will be received. Address C 63, this office. 1

PERSONAL—An attractive, quiet gentleman of means, almost a stranger in St. Louis, would like to form the acquaintance of an attractive, stylish lady; the strictest confidence observed; all correspondence returned; object social pastime. Address B 63, this office. 1

PERSONAL—An attractive gentleman from the far West would like to meet a lady who can give the very best references in the city as to character, etc., is strictly temperate and not a pauper, would like to make the acquaintance of a stylish Jewish lady of the brunette type; letters answered and returned; strictest confidence. Address C 63, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Rebecca L. Ady, M. D., 1422 Olive st., medical and electric treatment; also electro-magnetic hand baths, and baths of all kinds for ladies and gentlemen. Baths are a necessity and a luxury. Patrons can have choice of male or female assistants.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

A. L. SCHAFFER'S Gallery, 1630 Franklin av., for fine cabinet photos at $2 per doz. All work guaranteed. Other work moderate prices. 74

BEAUTIFUL complexion in three weeks; treatment sent any distance. Call or write to 2713 Howard st.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS—Parties declining housekeeping and wishing to sell their household goods for cash will do well to call on or address R. U. LEONORI, JR., & CO., 1005 Olive st. 74

PERSONAL—Mrs. Dossen, practical and competent midwife; business strictly confidential; attended to, with board; charges reasonable. 115 S. 14th st.

SELL your cast-off clothing to N. Jacobs. Address postal card, 318 Locust st. 74

TRY an oyster omelette; something fine. Wm. G. Milford's oyster parlors, 209 N. 6th st.

USE Tin Tag Soap; it makes the washing one-third easier to do.

DR. D. I. JOCELYN of Colton Dental Association, who introduced the use of gas in St. Louis for the painless extraction of teeth, gives it his personal attention. Gas always pure, operations safe and sure. All branches of dentistry practiced at lowest prices. Office 517 Olive st. 74

W. W. COHICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Special attention given to divorce and damage cases. Office, 203 N. 3d st., 3d floor. Charges reasonable.

Santa Claus AND masquerade costumes, wigs and beards for rent. A. Fueger, 606, 821 Walnut st., People's Theater.

TAPE-WORM.
Dr. Ramey, specialist, 919 Olive st., guarantees to expel Tapeworm, head and all, or no pay. Thousands of references in the city. Write. 74

FAIR DEALING.
DR. B. W. TUTHILL of 918 S. 4th st., St. Louis, Mo., will pay to the Treasurer of the St. Louis Provident Association $200 (two hundred dollars) on failing to produce indisputable proof of the safe removal and permanent cure of strictural or urethral obstructions. A discovery made by him in October, 1886, the first ever known on earth. Investigation is in order, and solicited from the most eminent from all parts of the country. It is among the most simple to perform; no loss of time; no cutting; no burning by caustic, nor dilation the balance of life, calling it a cure. It has no effect upon healthy tissue or mucous membrane, but is death to parasitic or fungus growths, ulcers, ulceration of rectum, uterine diseases, etc. Fare guaranteed and paid from any part of the United States or Canada to and from this city on failing to produce the specimens and substantiate the same. The respectable indigent treated free of charge. 74

ROMALIA,
THE WONDERFUL HEALER!
Whose name is constantly upon the lips of thousands of grateful patients, is performing miracles at 2624 Olive st. Rheumatism and gout positively cured. All pain instantly relieved. And to all those who are suffering with the various diseases that flesh is heir to she extends a cordial invitation to come now and be healed. No medicine given and no operation performed by Romalia. From the "Loving Father" comes this miraculous gift of healing. Testimonials can be seen at Office Parlors, 2624 Olive, from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. 74

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS $1
H. B. Crole & Co., Printers, 925 Olive st.

ME. SILVA, magnetic treatment; magnetic hand baths. 1425 Pine st. 74

MADAM LU LU, reliable magnetic healer; magnetic hand baths. 703 Chestnut; open ev'gs; walk in.

PERSONAL—Miss Fletcher and assistants, massage and magnetic treatment. 1128 Pine st. 74

GO AND SEE PROF. WARRING,
MEDIUM AND REAL ASTROLOGER, at 2009 Olive st. Five thousand dollars to any one who can equal him in telling the past, present and future, causing speedy marriages, bringing separated together, and giving advice in financial matters invaluable. He tells consulter's name in full, and is the only person that can do so. Prof. Warring asks no questions and asks no cards of any description in his profession. Open Sundays. SATISFACTION GIVEN OR NO PAY. Fee—Ladies, 50c; gents, 50c. Hours, 9 a. m to 9 p. m. 74

MRS. C. WILCUS,
FROM NEW ORLEANS.
Whose name is constantly upon the lips of thousands or her grateful patrons, as being the true and only Clairvoyant Dentist, at 2405 Olive st., can be consulted on matters of love, business and matrimony; separated lovers and friends brought together in nine days, she being acknowledged the only one who can do this; tells the present sweetheart's name; name of future husband; no sign out. Mrs. Wilcus comes highly recommended from the ladies of St. Louis in 1884, and from the ladies of Chicago in 1885, for her trueness and ability as a fortune-teller. Send for her 32-page book of instructions. Charges for telling fortunes, $1; for written fortunes, $3. Come early to avoid the rush. Home from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

CLAIRVOYANT.
KNOW YOUR DESTINY—All call on Mme. MAREE, the great and noted Clairvoyant and Astrologist, the most powerful mystic sight in Clairvoyance of the Nineteenth Century, the greatest self-sustaining test medium in America, born with a three-fold veil, has been publicly tested, and challenges the world. Ten thousand dollars challenge to any one who can equal her in consultation on dead and living friends or enemies, on business matters, marriages and losses of every description. Reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or mineral, locates lingering diseases, tells luck in lottery and gives the charm of the ancient talisman for luck, breaking evil influence, witchcraft, causing speedy marriage and those who forsake you to return. Mme. Maree is the greatest living natural clairvoyant on earth. She tells your secret and open life from the cradle to the grave with as much ease as though an ordinary conversation; is the only one in the world that tells her visitor's name without writing it first. She asks no questions, uses no cards of any description in her profession. Ladies in trouble call. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. 809 Locust st., between 8th and 9th. Consultation sent by mail. 74

STORAGE.

FURNITURE packing and shipping or stored; money advanced when desired. J. A. Gremore, 719 Chestnut st. 81

FURNITURE, pianos, etc., stored, money advanced if when desired; packing and shipping a specialty; moving with care. C. F. Betts, 208 N. 8th st. 84

STORAGE—For furniture, pianos, carriages, trunks, etc.; inspection solicited; get our rates; money advanced; careful moving, packing and shipping; etc. R. U. Leonori, Jr., / Co., 1005 Olive st. 61

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

103 S. 14TH ST.—Two nicely furnished rooms on first floor, for light housekeeping; cheap. 13

109 N. 12TH ST.—Front room for light housekeeping, or two gents. 13

111 S. 14TH ST.—One furnished front room; also two back rooms, fur. or unfur. 13

206 S. 16TH ST.—Second floor, furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite.

519 FRANKLIN AV.—Neatly furnished front room for one or two gents. 13

702 MARK ST.—Large front room, over Gibson's grocery. 13

713 MORGAN ST.—One nicely furnished room, suitable for light housekeeping. 13

719 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished rooms from $1 to $2 per week, with fire. 13

817 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; rates very reasonable. 13

900 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Furnished front room for two or three gentlemen, near cable.

932 N. 15TH ST.—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping; rent $12; private family. 13

1121 WASHINGTON AV.—Beautiful front rooms; modern conveniences; also room-mate for front room. 13

1500½ CHESTNUT ST.—One large front room, $2 suitable for light housekeeping; also other rooms, en suite or single. 13

1602 OLIVE ST.—Second-story front room handsomely furnished for light housekeeping. 13

1604 MARKET ST.—Three large rooms on second floor, with water; $15. Ap. on premises.

2344 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room and a hall room, suitable for gentleman. 13

2344½ PINE ST.—Finely furnished front room with or without board; also back room. 13

2346 CHESTNUT ST.—Second-story front adjoining rooms suitable for a party of five gents, with every comfort; or will rent separately. 13

2417 GAMBLE ST.—Four rooms on first floor; rent low to good tenant. 13

2430 MCNAIR AV.—One room and kitchen, $5 per month. 13

2738 MADISON ST.—Two nice rooms and kitchen on 2d floor; cheap to small family.

2800 MORGAN ST.—For rent, two rooms in rear. 13

3130 PINE ST.—2d-story furnished or unfurnished rooms; best or reference exchanged.

FOR RENT—Furnished room suitable for two gentlemen. A 6., this office. 13

ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL, s. w. cor. 9th and Pine sts.—Furnished rooms by the day, week or month, from $1.50 and upward, per week. 13

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

2606 LOCUST ST.—Eleven rooms; hard-coal furnace and range; furnished throughout and in thorough repair. Jas. M. Carpenter & Co., 206 N. 8th st. 15

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

712 TAYON AV.—House of 6 rooms, suitable for one or two families. Inquire 1551 Chouteau av. 14

FOR RENT—Cheap, 413 Montrose av., six room houses; all conveniences. Apply to J. RYAN, 14 605 Chestnut st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT—Near 10th and Lasalle sts., nice brick store and two horses, with room and hay loft. Apply 413 N. 6th st. 13

BOARDING.

11 S. 23D ST.—Wanted, young lady room-mate to room and board; $4 a week; one employed during the day. 18

1012 CHOUTEAU AV.—Lady room-mate wanted; also rooms with board for rent 18

1107 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished rooms with board; also first unfurnished; gas and bath.

1118 PINE ST.—Elegant front room, with board; $4 per week; day board, $3. 18

1210 CHOUTEAU AV.—One furnished front room with or without board; reference given if required. 18

1303 PARK AV.—Furnished room, with or without board, in private family; no other rooms or boarders. 18

1522 OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; double parlor; single or en suite.

1604 OLIVE ST.—Second-story back room, plainly furnished, with fire and light; $7; board if desired. 18

1718 OLIVE ST.—Nice large hall room, with or without board. 18

1804 LUCAS PLACE—Elegantly furnished front rooms with first-class board; prices to suit the times. 18

1811 WASHINGTON AV.—Nice front room, second floor, southern exposure, 3 large windows, large closet, nicely furnished; two meals per day; Sunday dinner; for young men. 18

2026 PINE ST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor, with board; reference exchanged. 18

2113 LUCAS PLACE—Elegantly furnished front room; southern exposure; first-class board.

2126 EUGENIA ST.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board. 18

2708 LUCAS AV.—One large elegantly furnished room, suitable for four persons, with excellent board; fire furnished, $5 per week each; one room adjoining, elegantly furnished, suitable for three persons, including fires, $4 per week each; same room, two persons, $4.50 per week each. 18

2820 LAFAYETTE AV.—Two or three nicely furnished rooms, with or without board.

2909 PINE ST.—Two furnished rooms, with or without board. 18

3056 SHERIDAN AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms; large grounds; first-class board. 18

3130 PINE ST.—Second-story front adj. furnished rooms; best of references. 18

3137 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; terms moderate; references exchanged. 18

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Day board for gentleman, between 3d and 9th sts., Franklin av. and Market st. Address D 62, this office. 19

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—By young lady, room and board in southern part of city or on cable line in private family. Address K 62, this office. 20

IMP'D CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT.
My present residence, 2827 Randolph street, being a well-built double house, as good as new, facing south, warm in winter, cool in summer, situated on the prettiest lawn without exception in the city of St. Louis, 100x138, high and dry, in first-class order, furnace, cemented and grouted basement, new 3-stalled stable, coach-house, laundry, servants' room, etc., I will lease to a first-class, silt-edged tenant for 3 years, or I will dispose of it at 50 cents on the dollar of original cost, the very easiest and most liberal terms of payment. Parties only who mean business need apply to D. Crawford, Broadway and Franklin av.

PROPERTY OUT OF CITY FOR SALE

WANTED—Send address and 2-cent stamp to A. L. Forshs & Son, Hutchinson, Kan., for list of choice real estate investments for the home-seeker and speculator. 6

REAL ESTATE.

JAMES CUMMISKEY,
—REAL ESTATE,—
No. 12 North Eighth st.....ST. LOUIS, MO.

ELECTION NOTICE.

ANNUAL MEETING of stockholders of Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company will be held January 19, 1887, on wharfboat, foot of Olive street, for the purpose of electing nine Directors to serve the ensuing year. Polls open from 9 a. m. to

MATTERS IN COURT.

An Appeal in the Colorado Right-of-Way Case—Proceedings in the Federal Court.

A joint appeal of the Wabash Purchasing Committee, Central Trust Company and James Cheney, trustees, and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company was taken to-day from the United States Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States in the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad Company's case, involving the right to the use of the Wabash tracks through Forest Park to the Union Depot.

Judge Treat rendered a decision to-day in the suit of the Julius Winkelmeyer Brewing Company vs. Chas. M. Whitney, ex-Collector of Customs. The Court holds that the testimony in the case does not vary the construction of the acts of Congress reached by the United States Circuit Court for Northern Illinois in the case of Wolff vs. Collector Spaulding. The plaintiff is entitled to recover judgment in the sum of $417.75 and costs from the ex-Collector on account of duties overpaid on a shipment of imported iron castings. The duty should have been imposed for castings only and not for machinery.

"CUCKOO" QUINN AGAIN.

He is Now to Be Tried on a Charge of Fraud.

Judge Normile is now preparing to crack the "old chestnuts" that have been lying dormant on the docket of the Criminal Court so long. This morning the case of Private Detective Henry W. Huthsing and John, alias "Cuckoo" Quinn, charged with fraud, which has been hanging fire over two years and a half, was called. The defense elected to try Quinn first, and took the forty-eight jurors allowed them by law in which to challenge the jury. This is a case growing out of the sale of the old "Health Office" saloon on Sixth street. Huthsing had some kind of a mortgage on the place, and got Quinn to sell the saloon for him. Quinn sold it to Fred Becherer for $1,950 on May 5, 1884, and the latter, who was unable to do any business there, sold it out at a small profit of $900. He then brought a charge of fraud against Huthsing and Quinn, claiming they had made false representations to him in regard to the value of the stock and fixtures and the business of the place. Quinn is the same man who was held yesterday for the Grand Jury for turning a gold brick trick on Levi Storts, a jeweler on Eighth street, above Franklin avenue.

IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

The Funeral of John Roach, the Noted Ship-Builder.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The funeral of John Roach, the noted ship-builder, took place this morning from St. Paul's M. E. Church, Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue. There was a large number of friends. Bishop Harris, assisted by the Rev. Dr. McChesney, officiated at the services. A delegation of sixty-six of the leading citizens of Chester, Pa., was also present. A large number of beautiful floral tributes from old employes of the deceased surrounded the casket. Four hundred employes of the Morgan Iron Works attended in a body and wore appropriate badges of mourning. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

TOOK ARSENIC.

How Charles Castens Chose to End His Earthly Career.

Charles Castens, a German, 60 years of age, took a teaspoonful of powdered arsenic at 11 o'clock last night, at his home, 1713 Bacon street, and died at 3 o'clock this morning from the effects of it. Dr. Joel J. Parker was called in so attend him, but could do nothing for the man, Castens refusing to take any antidote. Castens was a cooper by trade and was a hard drinker. Recently he was on a protracted spree, and this is supposed to have been the cause of his taking his life. He was a married man but had no children. It is said that there is considerable insurance on his life in societies to which he belonged.

MADE A CONFESSION.

John M. Wilson Hanged for the Murder of Farmer Dealy.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., January 13.—John M. Wilson was hanged in the jail yard here at 1:59 o'clock this afternoon for the murder of Anthony W. Dealy. The crime for which Wilson was executed was committed on January 26, 1884, when he murdered Anthony W. Dealy, a farmer of Montgomery County, Pa. He escaped arrest, but in October, 1885, at Chicago, while drunk he made a confession which resulted in his conviction.

ABOUT TOWN.

DR. J. D. IRWIN states that he is the only Dr. Irwin in the city, and that he was not struck on the head in a saloon at Thirteenth and St. Charles. The name at first given and printed was Irwin, but later information is to the effect that the sufferer was named Ehrman.

SISTER MARY LAWRENCE CLOONAN, a nun and teacher in the Ursuline Convent, died last night. The remains were shipped to Arcadia for burial. Sister Mary Lawrence was 25 years of age. Phthisis pulmonalis was the cause of her death.

THIS morning George H. Sichrist, Dick Smith, George Brown, Harry Morton and Henry W. Ferguson, the men arrested last night in a poker room at Eleventh and Chestnut streets, were arraigned in the First District Police Court, pleaded guilty and were fined costs each.

Judge Noonan's Docket.

Pearl Brown, a negress, who stole $40 worth of clothing from Kittie Simons, was allowed to plead guilty to petit larceny in the Court of Criminal Correction to-day and was sent to the Work-house for three months.

John Smith was given six months in the Work-house for stealing a $2 pair of shoes from George Wolf.

A noble prosecui was entered in the case of Frank Dunn, charged with burglary and larceny, he having already gone to the Penitentiary on another charge.

James Murphy and Frank Mitchell, charged with robbery in the first degree, were allowed to plead guilty to petit larceny, and were given a year each in the Work-house. They robbed Herman Bartman of 25 cents and a brass watch chain.

The Weather.

The pressure all over the country was very light this morning, and the barometer was below 30.00 at every station but 'Frisco. This general low area prevents any big precipitation at any one place. There was a light "spray" rain here about noon, and by 2 p. m. the mercury had gone up to 48. A big break of some kind is looked for from the very low barometer conditions.

Carondelet Jottings.

"The Chimney Corner," a melodrama of two acts, will be presented at Turner Hall to-morrow evening for the benefit of the poor.

The Gas Company here has as yet taken no steps whatever to provide better light for the Citizens. For the past four weeks complaint after complaint has been made but to no avail.

In Police Justice Von Gerichten's Court this morning Sadie Owens, colored, was fined $10 and costs for disturbing the peace. The case of disturbing the peace against Wilhelmina Reinecke was nolle prossed.

Officers Forstenzi and Westerveit found a sealskin cap yesterday on the Iron Mountain Railroad track, near Marceau street. The supposition is that the cap was accidentally lost by a passenger on the San Francisco excursion train, as the cap was found shortly after the train passed that place.

The Telephone Suit.

BOSTON, January 13.—District Attorney Stearns, on behalf of the Government to-day, filed in the United States Circuit Court a bill of complaint of the United States against the American Bell Telephone Company and Alexander Graham Bell. The bill is essentially the same as the one dismissed from the Ohio Circuit Court of the United States on the lack of jurisdiction.

New Warrants.

Edward Kennedy is charged with the larceny of $85 worth of clothing from John Campion.

W. A. J. Cochran, a hansom cab driver, is charged with embezzling $18.95 from the company.

James B. Hart is charged with an assault and battery on his father, Henry Hart, of 1517 South Compton avenue.

Alex Coleman charges John B. Witt with the theft of a pair of spectacles.

Senator Hawley Renominated.

HARTFORD, Conn., January 13.—The Republican legislative caucus to-day unanimously, by acclamation, renominated Gen. Hawley for United States Senator. The Republicans have a majority of thirty-one on a joint ballot.

Taken by Thieves.

James Weston's news store was entered on the night of the 11th inst. and pocket knives, cigars, pipes, stamps, cash and other articles valued at $133.20 stolen.

Two negroes burglarized R. Etavard's shoe store, No. 1136 Olive street and stole four pairs of shoes valued at $20.

A Christmas Elopement.

From Tid Bits.

It was the night before Christmas.

Approaching a mansion, Aubrey Montcalm grasped his mule by the ears and brought him under a second story window. Much silence was lying round about, mixed with darkness. Aubrey gave a whistle in a low voice. The window above went slowly up, and the owner of a head put it out.

Then came a voice like the music of the spheres when they grate together: "Aubrey Montcalm, is that you and the mule?"

"Darling Vinetta, it is us. Hurry up, and climb down this mule's ears; mount behind, and we will cross the line into Indiana and matrimony. First, reach me down your little bundle. Don't make it large."

He dismounted and caught:

1. A hat, done up in a newspaper.
2. A bundle, in a shawl strap.
3. Another bundle, in a shawl strap.
4. A cord-bound hand basket.
5. A stuffed red band-box.
6. A stuffed blue band-box.
7. A large bundle, rope-bound.
8. A well-fed carpet sack.
9. Another band-box.
10. A weak-grown valise.

As one end of a trunk protruded out of the window above him, Aubrey jumped aside and exclaimed, "Dearest Vinetta, what are you going to do with all this household furniture?"

"Why, I want to take something along."

"Well, darling, we won't be gone more than one day; besides, I did not bring a railroad truck. How are we to freight these across the line? You need no baggage. I have only a paper collar."

"Aubrey, you are just beginning to get acquainted with woman. How can she travel without a little baggage? This lot is nothing."

He had fallen across the pile in a swoon. On recovering, he said: "Precious, these cannot go via mule."

"But they must go. I insist."

"It is unutterably impossible."

"Then, Aubrey, the procession can't start. I have only taken what I require."

"Well, I cannot transport 'em."

"In that case you cannot take me."

"Then our elopement and marriage are off?"

"Clear off!" she cried, between a couple of sighs.

"Then so am I; farewell forever!" And the sound of mule heels broke the Christmas eve silence down the road.

Grady Making Faces at His Heir.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Like the general run of small infants, the new year came in windy.

NEW SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
EQUITABLE BUILDING,
Sixth and Locust.
Parties wishing to deposit valuables of any description can obtain on reasonable terms
BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF STORAGE.
The largest and best equipped Vaults in the United States.
Call and Examine. Boxes to rent from $10 up.
THE MISSOURI SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

James J. Hoyt,
President.

SEE WILLIAMSON'S PATENT
Flexible Slide Binding.
LEVISON & BLYTHE Sta'y Co.,
General Agents,
213 & 215 N. Third St.

SAM'L A. GAYLORD. JOHN H. BLESSING.
SAM'L A. GAYLORD & CO.,
No. 307 Olive St.
We make a specialty of dividend-paying mining stocks. We execute orders in all mining stocks that have a market value. Small Hopes, Great Hopes and Adams bought and sold.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 13, 11 a. m.—The stock market opened somewhat irregular but generally firm this morning, advanced over last evening's final figures, ranging up to ¼ per cent, the latter in Lake Shore and Richmond & West Point. The latter stock was the special feature of the dealings, being very active and feverish and irregular. It advanced quickly to 45 and dropped as suddenly to 44, afterward fluctuating in that neighborhood. There was a fair business in a few stocks, but the majority was very dull and prices generally heavy until late in the hour, when there was a general rally, and New England is up 1 per cent, Tennessee Coal ⅛ and Louisville & Nashville ⅜ per cent. At 11 o'clock the market is quiet and firm, close to opening figures.

Noon.—Money is easy at 5 per cent. Bar silver, 101⅛. The stock market except for Richmond & West Point displayed no special feature after 11 o'clock. The latter stock continued very active and became decidedly strong, advancing 1¾ per cent. The general market responded in a feeble manner but the changes were in no case for more than insignificant fractions, and at noon prices are not materially different from those at 11 o'clock, the market being quiet and steady. United States 3s, 100; 4s, coupons, 127⅜; 4½s, coupons 110¼; Pacific 6s of '95, 125½.

3 p. m.—The stock market was generally dull and heavy during the first two hours of the afternoon, but later the market became active and strong and advanced steadily until the close, at which time the best figures of the day were reached.

BOSTON, January 13.—Mexican Central bonds, 4s, 84¼ bid; 7s, 89½ bid; scrip, ——; common, 18½@18⅝.

LONDON, January 13, 12:30 p. m.—Consols opened at 100⅝ for money and 101 for the account.

4 p. m.—Consols closed at 100 13-16 for money and 100 15-16 for the account.

New York Stock Exchange Quotations.

Corrected daily by Matthews & Whittaker, bankers and brokers, 121 North Third street, St. Louis, Mo.

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Canada Southern	61¼	61⅝	61¼	61⅝
Canadian Pacific	68	68⅜	68	68
Central New Jersey	61½	62⅜	61¼	62⅛
Central Pacific	42¾			
C., St. P., M. & O.	49¾	50⅛	49¼	50⅛
do pfd	108½	108½	108⅛	108½
C. & A.				
C., B. & Q.	136½			136⅝
C., M. & St. P.	89⅝	90⅜	89¾	90⅛
C., R. I. & P.	112⅝	112⅝	111⅝	112⅛
Del., Lack. & West.	134⅝	134⅝	134⅛	134⅝
Del. & Hud.	102⅜	102⅜	102	102
Denver & Rio Grande	28⅜	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜
East Tenn. com	31	31⅜	30½	30⅝
East Tenn. pfd	82⅜	82⅜	80	80
Erie com	33⅝	34⅛	33⅜	34⅛
Erie pfd	72⅝			72⅜
Erie 2d mtg. bond	98⅜			98⅜
Illinois Central				
Houston Central	134			134
Ind., B. & West.	16⅜	17⅛	16⅜	17⅛
Lake Shore	86⅛	86⅝	85⅝	86⅜
Louisville & Nashville	64⅜	65⅜	64⅜	65⅛
Michigan Central				
Missouri Pacific	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
M., K. & T.	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜
Manhattan Elevated	153	154	153½	153½
New York & New Eng	52¾	54⅜	52¾	54⅜
New York Central	112⅜			112⅜
N. Pacific com	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
N. Pacific pfd	59⅜	60	58⅝	60
Ohio Southern	20½			20½
Oregon Trans	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
O. N. & Trans. Co	101⅜	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
Ohio & M. com	27⅜	28	27⅜	28
Pacific Mail	49½	49½	49	49⅛
Phila. & Reading	38¾	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜
Pullman Palace Car	141			141
St. Paul & Duluth com	58	58⅜	57⅜	57⅜
St. L. & S. F. com	32⅛	32⅛	31½	31⅜
do 1st pfd	117½			117½
do 2d pfd	66	66⅛	65½	66⅛
St. P., M. & Man				
Texas & Pacific	25⅛	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛
Union Pacific	59⅜	60⅛	59½	60⅛
Wab., St. L. & P.				
do pfd	33			33
Western U. T. Co	73¾	74⅛	73⅜	74⅜
West Shore Bonds	103	103	102⅜	103

ENGLISH CONSOLS—Cash—Opening, 100⅜; highest, 100 13-16; lowest, 100⅜; closing, 100 13-16.
Account—Opening, 101; highest, 101; lowest, 100 15-16; closing, 100 15-16.

Local Bonds.

Corrected daily by James Campbell, Banker and Broker, 307 Pine street.

U. S. BONDS.

	When Due.	Interest Payable.	Bid.	Ask.
3 ₰ cent bonds	1891	J. & D.	100⅛	100⅜
4½ ₰ cent bonds	1891	J. S. D. & M.	111⅜	112
4 ₰ cent bonds	1907	J. & J.	127	127½

ST. LOUIS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

City 6s sterling, 10-20s	1902	May and Nov.	101⅜	103
City 6s sterling, gold	1902	Jan. and July	102⅛	103⅛
City 7s sterling, 10-20s	1900	June and Dec	103⅜	104½
City 6s	1900	Jan. and July	110	112
City 6s currency	1886—87	Various	101¼	102
City 6s gold	1892—93	Various	110¾	111
City 6s sterling	1898	June and Dec	107½	108
City 6s water	1887	June and Dec	101¼	102
City 6s water	1890	June and Dec	107½	108⅛
City 6s water	1892	Apr. and Oct.	110¾	110
City 6s bridge approach	1892	June and Dec	110⅜	111⅛
County gold	1895—96	Jan. and July	114⅜	115
County Park	1905	Apr. and Oct.	122	125

RAILWAY BONDS.

Mo. Pac. 1st m 6s	1888	Feb. and Aug	104⅜	105
Mo. Pac. Consols	1920	May and Nov.	115	115⅛
Mo. Pac. 2d m 7s	1891	Jan. and July	105⅜	105½
Mo. Pac. 3d	1906	May and Nov.	104½	104⅝
No. Mo. 1st m 7s	1895	Jan. and July	114	116
R. R. 1st m 6s	1896	Feb. and Aug	113	113⅜
R. P. 1st m 6s	1886	June and Dec	106	111⅜
R. P. D. Ex. 6s	1899	May and Nov.	104⅜	105⅛
R. P. Consols	1910	May and Nov.	94½	95
St. L. & M. 1st 7s	1892	Feb. and Aug	114	115

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Clearings	$2,769,139
Balances	314,272

Mining Stocks.

Name.	Bid.	Asked.
Granite	$56 50	$58 00
Small Hopes	8 00	8 25
Great Hopes	4 75	4 80
Sheridan	85	90
Peacock	2 00	2 10
Yavapai	1 00	1 05
Mexican Improvement	55	60
Ideal	55	60
Adelphi	10	12
Quincy	53	60
West Granite	48 00	
Hope		

COMMERCE.

ENCOURAGED BULLS.

The Strength in Wheat Renewing Faith in the Market, But Bears Still Selling.

By Telegraph from Jones, McCormick & Kennett, Chicago, to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, January 13, 1 p. m.—Wheat opened this morning at about last night's close and with a few orders to buy. The offers were scarce, and May advanced to 85¼c before a orders were executed. Up to noon the market was lifeless and left entirely to the small scalpers, and was featureless until Mr. Ream led 85¼c for 250,000, which Gifford sold to him. Later Mr. Ream sold a big line at about 85c. At noon a number of selling orders came on the market and, aided by the hammering of Singer and others, and heavy selling of Hutchison, broke the price to 84⅝@⅞c, but the reaction to 85¼c was sharp and surprised many who had sold at the bottom. Armour bought some wheat on the advance and gave the market additional strength. The few bulls that are to be found here feel very much encouraged by the better feeling that has developed in the last twenty-four hours, while the other side smiles and advises selling on the bulges. New York bought freely right at the close, which was strong. Bran was dull and featureless.

Trading in provisions to-day has been irregular and somewhat experimental. The market is pretty well evened up, and traders have been feeling their way. The avanee in pork, or, rather, the secret, was due to a momentary outside demand when but little was offering, helped by some buying by Hutchinson. The market gradually receded to the initial point, but towards the close firmed in sympathy with a strong wheat market. Lard was very quiet, but strong.

Closing Prices—3 P. M.

Reported daily by S. W. COBB & CO., 317 and 319 Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis.

St. Louis:	Closing Yesterday	Highest To-day.	Lowest To-day.	Closing To-day.
WHEAT.				
Jan.	82½			82½ b
Feb.	83	83⅜	83⅛	83⅛ b
Mar.	84½	85⅛	85	85⅛
May	87⅜	88⅜	87⅜	88⅜
CORN.				
Jan.	34½			34⅝ a
Feb.	35@⅝	35@⅝	35@⅝	35⅝ b
Mar.	36	36	36	36 b
May	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38½
OATS.				
Jan.	27⅜			28 b
Feb.	28⅜			29 b
Mar.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜ a
CHICAGO:				
WHEAT.				
Feb.	78⅛	78⅝	78¼	78⅜
Mch.	79⅛	79⅝	79	79⅝ b
May.	85@⅞	85½@⅝	84⅝@⅞	85½@⅝ a
CORN.				
Feb.	34½	35⅛	34½	35⅛
Mch.	36⅝	36⅝@⅞	36⅝@⅞	36⅞
May	42	41⅝@42	41⅜	41⅝@42
OATS.				
Feb.	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅜
May.	30⅛	31	30⅛	31 a
PORK.				
Feb.	11 67	11 87	11 65	11 87
Mch.	11 80	11 97	11 75	11 97
May.	12 02	12 20	11 92	12 17
LARD.				
Feb.	6 32	6 40	6 35	6 40
Mch.	6 40	6 47	6 42	6 47½ b
May.	6 55	6 62	6 53	6 62

SHORT RIBS.

Feb.	5 90	6 00	5 95	6 00
Mch.	5 97	6 12	6 02	6 07 a 6 20 b
May.	6 12	6 22	6 12	

NEW YORK—Wheat—January, 92½c; February, 93c b; March, 94⅝c b; April, 95¼c b; May, 97c b; June, 97⅜c a. Corn—January, 47½c; February, 48c; May, 51⅜c b. Oats—January, 35⅜c; February 35⅝c, March, 36c; May, 36¾c.

TOLEDO—Wheat—February, 84½c a; May, 89⅝c b.

DULUTH—Wheat—January, 80c; May, 86½c; June, 87⅜c.

BALTIMORE—Wheat—January, 92¼@93¾; February, 92½c; March, —; May, 95¾c. Corn—January, 46⅛@46½c; February, 46¼c; March, 46⅝@46⅞c.

Movements of Wheat and Corn To-Day.

Ports.	Receipts. Wheat.	Receipts. Corn.	Shipments. Wheat.	Shipments. Corn.
St. Louis	12,147	54,850		1,743
Chicago	42,219	135,710	9,796	54,276
Milwaukee	50,445	5,380	930	
Baltimore	13,800	25,951		69,269
Toledo	11,302	3,407	8,497	4,500
New York	43,450	26,900	128,559	35,251
Detroit	13,668	10,212	400	5,578
Minneapolis	106,960		13,440	
Duluth	29,301			
Kansas City	11,000	7,800	12,500	4,500
Philadelphia	22,912	19,796	80,284	3,152

Stock of Grain in St. Louis Elevators.

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Barley bu.
To-day	4,153,311	2,332,358	521,311	38,807	91,005
Yesd'y	4,162,238	2,291,224	572,686	35,604	91,543
	No. 2 Red.	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2.
To-day	3,595,881	1,884,562	494,663	31,415	
Yes'dy	3,598,136	1,842,336	502,865	29,114	

St. Louis Markets.

FORENOON SESSION, CLOSING 1 P. M.

About the straightest pointers ever sent out are to be found in the following letter which was received at the Merchants' Exchange this morning, and is given here verbatim:

"WARREN, Iowa, Jan. D 87 To the St. louis poerde of Trade I will give you a sketch In regard to crops in Iowa Wheat was a fair crop of good quality oats the same corn About a half crop the Eastern Counrys are having corn Shipt In from Nebrask as the farmers Will have to buy from now until Thay raise another crop thay Are taking a grate many cattle To Nebraska to feed & by spring Corn thair will be short as the crop is short there wont exceede 60 per cent corn is being cept Down buy speculation as everybody is Bullish & the many influence Thay to bear corn will likey sell still lower yet for future delivery but the long side as about these Prices on the far of future will Make big profits this cind of A winter is teling on corn snow is about 15 inches here & likely To stay & apears to be general & we will take one third more corn To go thru the winter than people that you will also see the corn crop is faing short in all of the West and most of the Eastern Stats you will also Find the hog crop will finish short and next spring and next summer willsurprise packers as to shortage Now as I am an old trader Have been in the grain trade for Thirty years buying and selling and there is being a good deal said about the Boards of trades these days and St. Louis is pretty well represented There I am respected by Chicago friends to take you in as I have a peoria Chicago New York Milwaukee Now as I am going to Celebrate 34 anniversary on the 21 day o this month Will expect a small present From every member of the board I am doing this work for my health Than any thing else their quite a good deal of this going on here in cuntry way so I thot would do something a litle extra to show Them that the board of tradeamen are a little a hed of cuntry yours truly F Williamson Warren Lee co Iowa"——The sock of lard held in Europe and afloat for Europe on January 1 is estimated at 110,400 tcs, against 90,800 a year ago.——The Chicago Tribune says: "A telegram to a leading house here says there is now in New York Harbor room chartered for 1,000,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat, all to be loaded within the next ten days. The same correspondent says the reports of clearings each day by the Exchange are not made up from the Custom-house figures, as is generally supposed, but from inquiry at the various shipping offices. It is easy to see that this may give only partial results sometimes, if not always."——Another importing country has turned up. In consequence of the closing of Peruvian ports against vessels from Chili, the wheat supply from that country has ceased, and in order to meet the demand for wheat the municipality has been authorized to take steps to have the necessary supply brought from California.——The commitee appointed by the Exchange directors upon Exchange employes, recommending who shall be retained, the additions they shall hold and their salaries, will report at a meeting called for to-morrow. It is not likely that any changes will be made in the force as each employe is thoroughly up in his duties and there are no complaints to be heard regarding any of them. It is intimated that a uniform may be adopted for the four forces, similar to that worn by the Chicago Board of Trade employes.——Out of 106 cars corn inspected here to-day 102 cars graded No. 2 and four went No. 3.——King of Toledo wired that the visible would decrease 300,000 bu. As the week's figures are not near complete on receipts and shipments this estimate is simply the wildest kind of a guess.——Quite a number of orders are coming in from points out in this State for corn, indicating that these sections are about bare when they have to come to St. Louis for corn.——Chicago telegraphed that one year ago to day May wheat opened here at 85c sold up to 85¾ and closed at 84¾c and before the end of May declined 10c.——Three Atlantic ports' exports of wheat so far this week are 714,304 bu, exceeding last week for same time by 285,000 bu.——Last week's shipments of wheat from India were 260,000 bu to the United Kingdom and 49,000 to the Continent, a total of 309,000 bu against 700,000 bu the preceding week.——Smith & Wright, Stockton, Cal., write McCormick & Co.: "The weather here still continues fry, and is exciting considerable uneasiness with both producers and dealers as to the outlook for crops of 1887."——Unless the river opens and permits free shipments of corn and wheat there will probably be a glut of grain in elevators here early next month. As it is now, the East side elevators have no room at all or very little room to spare, and the houses on this side are filling up rapidly. The three Central elevators hold now about 2,250,000 bu grain and can accomodate about 500,000 bu more, which, at their present rate of receiving will be all filled in about fifteen days. The Merchants' cannot exceed this time beyond a week and the St. Louis is getting nearer limits very fast. Of course all the elevators must leave enough room to take care of current business. An early resumption of river navigation is anxiously looked forwarl to as that is the only way in which a relief from the glut can be reached.——Fleming & Boyden, Chicago, wired F. W. Anderson that some exporters were trying to recharter their vessels for wheat which they contracted for some time ago.——Baltimore's stock of wheat is now down to 525,000 bu and 50,000 bu loading to-day.——That Nevada Bank is said to have bought 2,000,000 bu wheat yesterday.——New York wires that 17 loads wheat were shipped out yesterday in addition to the 128,559 bu reported as cleared.

Wheat disappointed local talent this morning, the bulls agreeably and the bears the reverse, for instead of declining, as nearly every one expected, it advanced and showed unexpected strength. There was no particular encouragement to be gleaned from cables, Beerbohm noting a steadier and improved tone, one over private cable reading, "Firm, with indications of advance," but most advices continuing to report dullness in English markets. But receipts at the Northwest, especially at Duluth, were not up to expectations, the export clearances were fairly good, and some premature estimates on the next visible were for a decrease. Both Chicago and New York were strong and higher, and advices from the former market indicate that her local traders had over sold themselves, and were tying hard to buy out. The local market responded quite readily to the advance and stronger influences and sold ⅛@⅜c higher. A relapse followed this and there was enough selling by the "chair warmers" to rur prices down ½@⅝c, but late came a strong reaction and the close was ⅛c above yesterday. Spot grades were firm and the offerings sold readily to city millers. No. 2 red, 82½c in C and St. Land bid for M and Collier; No. 3 Red, 79½c in C. 79½c in St. L; No. 4, 76¢ bid this side; rejected 62c bid.

Corn was very tame and uninteresting, and there was little change in price. May went down ⅛c on noon call and was traded in only at that, but little done otherwise. Spot grades were steady and quiet, as there was only in order and feeding demand. No. 2, 34½c in U. and A., 35c in M. and C., 35¼c in V. and bid for St. L.; No. 3, 34¼c bid, 34⅜c bid St. L. and C.; No. 4, 33c bid this side; No. 1 white, 36¼c E. side and later 36⅜c bid E. side, 36½c for V.; No. 3 do, 35c bid this side and for I. and U.; no-grade, 30c bid this side.

Oats—Nothing new can be said regarding futures, which were simply dull and unchanged, with a little trading in May. Spot grades were almost nominal as the principal trading was in sample lots. No. 2, 29c in M., 28½c asked for U., 28¼c bid E. side, 29½c for C.; No. 3, 28c asked regular.

Rye—Grade No. 2 offered at 52½c and only 51¼c bid.

Barley was steady, but quiet. Prices range as follows: Common and rejected, 33@35c; No. 3, 40@45c; prime, 50@55c; choice and fancy, 60@65c.

Flour was both dull and easy, the demand running very slack and some sales made at slight declines. As one broker put it, "We take off a nickel to a man we know right well," and another spoke up with, "And we don't have to know him so blamed well, either." Patents, $4.50@4.70; straights, $4@4.25; clears, $3.60@3.80; mediums, $2.75@3.20; low grades, $2.10@2.40. Quotations of the St. Louis Flour Dealers' Association were: XX, $2.30@2.50; XXX, $3.60@2.75; family, $2.50@3.00; choice, $3.25@3.40; fancy, $3.70@3.85; extra do, $4@4.20; patents at $4.55@4.70. These lots are for lots on arrival at the depot or levee; order lots higher.

Rye Flour—Quiet at $3.15@3.20 ₰ bbl.

Cornmeal—Firm at $2.10@2.15 for city orders del.; pearl meal, $2.50; grits and hominy, $2.60@2.75.

Buckwheat Flour—New York—Pure, $3@3.25; patent, $4.50@4.75. Wisconsin, $4.25@4.50; Western, $4@4.25.

Bran steady. Sacked, 67c at mill and 68c f. o. b. East and 69c this side; bulk, 51c at country points.

Hay—An urgent demand from the local trade and from shippers made a strong market, and the tendency to values was upward. Sales: This side—Prairie, $8@10.50 for prime to fancy; mixed timothy, $8.50@10; prime to fancy timothy, $11@13.50. East track stock sells about $1@2 per ton below the above rates.

Provisions—There was more life to the market and the business transacted was larger than for some time past, but the tone was weak and the tendency was toward a lower range of values. A great effort to be secretive was made by the sellers generally, probably because they didn't care about the public knowing how cheap they were letting their stock go at. Meats were in good demand, especially bacon, which sold packed at 5¾ for shoulders, 6.80 for longs, 6¾c for c'ribs and 7⅛@7.15 and loose shorts at 7c; dry salt boxed at 4¾ for shoulders, 5.90 for longs, 6 for c'ribs and 6.15 for shorts; loose f. o. b. East side—Shoulders 4½, longs 5.80, c'ribs 5.90 and shorts 6.05c; a lot 100,000 lbs dry salt c'ribs sold for February at 6¼c o. and f. here. Several round lots old standard pork and 180 bbls new standard sold, but all particulars regarding the price were witheld; sales of standard f. o. b. here made at $11.25 for old and $12.25 for new. Prime steam lard sold at 5.65c for loose and 6@6¼c for packed; fancy leaf 7c and second brands, 6½c. Country lard, 6¼@6c per lb for small lots in irregular pkgs. C. S. meats, 10@11¾c. Breakfast bacon, 8½@10c. Beef—Family, $6.50@8 per bbl; on orders higher, $4.25@4.75 per half-bbl; dried, 11@12c; selected, 14c per lb; smoked tongues, $4.26@5 per doz. Tallow—Choice, 4c in oil bbls; No. 2, 3¼@3½c; in irregular packages, 4c less; choice cake, 4c. Grease—Brown and yellow, 2½@3¼c; white, 3½@4c; straight lots held higher. Salt—Domestic, $1 per bbl on East, and $1.10 this side. Ground alum, $1.15 per sack—small way higher.

Highwines—Steady at $1.13 in St. Louis and Cincinnati, $1.14 in Peoria, $1.18 in Chicago.

Lead was stronger and decidedly better, an improved demand and a higher New York quotation being the main cause. There is not been the absence of local corroders at a meeting in Chicago to-day, there is no doubt but that an active business would have transacted. As it was, 10 cars chemical hard sold east side at $3.95 and sales were made to go East at $3.95 for common and $4 for refined, the amounts of which were not learned. Their New York house telegraphed John Wahl & Co. that free sales of common had been made at $4.30 and it was probable that $4.35 was obtainable.

St. Louis Afternoon Board.

Wheat very strong and active, closing on top for the day. Corn firmer, but no trading. Oats nominal.

Cotton.

Firmness was once more prominent in the Liverpool market to-day, futures moving up 1-64d and closing firm, and a good business at hardening rates reported in spots. Yet a cable from Manchester quoted the market there as "quiet, very disappointing and rather easier." In the face of this dullness and the large port receipts in this country, with no particular strength shown by our markets, this firmness in Liverpool was right encouraging. It failed, however, to help the New York market where futures weakened off after selling some higher early in the day. Spots in that market were quiet, and declined two points below yesterday. The St. Louis market was quiet and steady and sales made of 874 bales.

LOCAL SPOT QUOTATIONS—Low ordinary, 6¾c; ordinary, 7½c; good ordinary, 8¼c; low middling, 8 11-16c; middling, 9c; good middling, 9 5-16c; middling fair, 9⅝c; fair, 10⅛c. Stained, ¼@⅜c below white.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS—Gross receipts to-day, 1,680 bales; since September 1, 1886, 318,430 bales, against 376,479 bales same time last year. Shipments to-day, 1,605 bales; since September 1, 1886, 366,627 bales against 269,326 bales same time last year. Stocks in compresses and warehouses to-day, 80,419 bales, against 108,262 bales.

CLOSING PRICES, 3 P. M.

LIVERPOOL—Upland, 5¾d; Orleans, 5¾d. Sales, 12,000 bales. Futures closed firm; January, 5 15-64d; January and February, 5 14-64d; February and March, 5 14-64d; March and April, 5 13-64d; April and May, 5 16-64d; May and June, 5 18-64d; June and July, 5 20-64d; July and August, 5 22-64d; August and September, 5 24-64d.

NEW YORK—Futures closed quiet and steady; January, 9.45c; February, 9.51c; March, 9.63c; April, 9.73c; May, 9.83c; June, 9.93c; July, 10.01c; August, 10.06c. Sales, 60,400 bales.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Brisk demand and firm; supply small. Getting: Fancy, $3@3.25; choice, $2.75@3.25; Roman beauty, Ben Davis, willow twig and good varieties, $3@3.50 per bbl.

POTATOES—Good demand for seed, but easy to buy. Getting: Peerless, 55@58c; rose at 60@62c; Burbank at 55@58 ₰ b

F. W. GUERIN, PHOTOGRAPHER,
Twelfth and Washington Avenue.
Highest prize awarded at National Photographic Exhibition, Cincinnati, 1884; medal awarded at Paris Exposition, and gold medal awarded at the World's Exposition, New Orleans, La., 1885. Special attention paid to Crayon and Pastel work.

CITY NEWS.

STILL they come, personally and by mail, orders to secure the wonderful bargains now being offered in the great clearing-out sale of D. Crawford & Co. See the crowds of pleased and delighted purchasers to be daily seen at this great Broadway mine.

Folding Beds, 20 Per Cent Off.
Finest line ever shown in St. Louis at 20 per cent off regular prices.
GUERNSEY FURNITURE CO.,
Cor. Third and Locust.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
922 Olive street. Set of teeth, $3.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated, and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 614 Pine street.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles, cures diseases of indiscretion, indulgences. Call or write.

BLASTING GLORIOUS HOPES.

John Swinton's Protest Against George's Article on the McGlynn Case.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The article by Henry George on the McGlynn case, which was published in the last issue of his paper, seems likely to cause some trouble in the labor ranks. In the next issue of John Swinton's Paper will appear the following article, headed "A Protest:"

"We protest most energetically against the recent attempt to drag religious controversy into the arena of labor. Nothing could be more disastrous to the great movement now in progress for the elevation of the working classes and in which men of every race and creed, as well as men without creed, are beginning to take part. The work has been prosecuted hitherto without trenching upon any man's conscience, and thus only can it be carried to success, clearing the way as we advance, and overcoming the stumbling-blocks as they are met. We have dreaded all along that the enemy would precipitate some ecclesiastical obstacle across our lines, behind which our forces would fall to fighting each other, thus confounding the forward march and blasting the glorious hopes which have been nursed and guarded with so much care. Woe betide the man who serves the enemy's purposes by raising distractions that must prove fatal to the unity of organized labor. Better, infinitely better, were it that good Father McGlynn had never left his altar than that he should be used as an agent for precipitating the obstacle upon which our united ranks are to be broken in the warfare against social and industrial wrongs.

"QUEEN OF THE GYPSIES."

Miss Lucy Stanley of Evansville, Ind., Appointed to the Position.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., January 13.—The position of "Queen of the Gypsies" in the United States, made vacant by the death of Miss Emma Stanley, which occurred near Jackson, Miss., on December 30, last, has been filled by the appointment of Miss Lucy Stanley, a sister of the dead queen, who lives about two miles west of this city, where she owns valuable property. Miss Stanley has gone to Dayton, O., to attend the funeral of the deceased queen, after which ceremony the coronation of the new queen will take place. Miss Stanley will remain at that place until the return of the different bands that are now in the South, when a grand jubilee will take place. After these ceremonies, which will continue for four days, have been brought to an end, and her orders issued, which will govern the action of this predatory people for a year, Miss Stanley will return to this city. The new Queen is but 19 years of age, prepossessing in appearance, fairly educated and is a favorite, not only with her own people, but with all who know her. She will issue her mandates from this point, but will lead the annual migration of her people to the South, which commences early in November next.

Y. M. C. A. ELECTION.

Annual Meeting To-Night—Dr. Rhodes to Speak—A Methodist Conference.

The annual election of the Y. M. C. A. is being held to-day. The nominees of the Committee on Vacancies who will not be opposed are: A. B. Howard for two years; E. P. V. Ritter, Chas. A. Cunningham, Frank Ely and Richard J. Compton for three years. The result will be declared at the annual meeting of the association which will be held this evening, the polls being open from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. At the meeting to-night Rev. Mosheim Rhodes, D. D., will make an address and the reports of the standing committees will be read.

A lecture on "Agency" will be given to-night at the German Y. M. C. A., Eleventh and Locust streets, by Chas. W. Haitkamp, attorney-at-law. Admission free.

To-night at Water Tower M. E. Church there will open a conference of workers, under the direction of Rev. T. H. Hagerty, to last through Sunday.

Gov. Hughes' Message.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., January 13.—Gov. Hughes' message, read to the General Assembly by secretary, shows marked improvement in the State's financial condition and a steady increase in general prosperity. He urges the passage by Congress of the interstate Commerce bill, recommends State legislation to prevent exorbitant charges and unjust discriminations in freight and passenger tariffs by transportation lines, and favors the passage by Congress of the bill refunding the illegally collected cotton tax.

The Firemen's Ball.

Tickets are in circulation and arrangements are rapidly completing for the Firemen's ball, which takes place at the Merchants' Exchange on the evening of Wednesday, the 26th of the present month.

The worthy object of this entertainment and the character of the attendance shown in previous years should insure a handsome sum for the fund. The same admirable system that has served to make the Firemen's Ball an enjoyable occasion in the past will be observed at the coming hop.

For Throat Diseases and Coughs, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, like all *really good* things, are frequently imitated. *The genuine are sold only in boxes.*

HOTEL PERSONALS.

H. D. Nye, W. P. Cook, Thomas Foster, Flint, Mich., are at the St. James.

Jas. M. Mooding, Memphis; Joseph Hannon, Miles City, M. T.; H. E. Mack, Appleton, Wis.; T. F. Bryce, Newark, N. J., are at the Lindell.

Gen Baird of the United States Army is visiting his son Lieut. Wm. Baird and wife stationed at the Barracks. The party was at the Southern this morning.

J. H. Middletown, Fond du Lac, Wis.; J. K. Lape, Moberly, Mo.; R. M. Gano, Dallas, Tex.; J. H. Graves and wife, Effingham, Ill.; D. B. Elsberry, Elsberry, Mo., are at the Everett.

Geo. S. Stephens and wife, Springfield, Mo.; E. E. Van Dine, Troy, Pa.; J. M. Troller, Jackson, Tenn.; D. C. Gibson, Shell City, Mo.; W. R. Ward, Benton, Ill.; T. L. Minter, Chillicothe, Mo., are at Hurst's.

J. P. Willis, Butler, Mo.; W. T. League, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; N. F. Buck, Waverly, Mo.; E. Loyd, Joplin, Mo.; John A. MacDonald, Lake Geneva, Wis.; K. E. Douglas, Omaha "Herald" are at the Laclede.

O. St. John, Topeka; J. W. Slappy, Birmingham, Ala.; Wilson Cramer, Jackson, Mo.; Chas. E. Rodney, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; C. C. Carter, Burton, O.; E. W. Muenscher, Mainster, Mich.; D. Alexander, Detroit, are at the Planters'.

John Noyes, T. S. Hamilton, G. Rosenton, W. P. Gwin and wife, Butte, M. T.; Phil M. Saunders, Philipsburg, Mont.; J. D. Hurd, Springfield, O.; W. H. Smith, T. W. Jarvis, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. F. Carpenter, Jamestown, N. Y.; J. T. Dillingham, Sheboygan, Wis.; John R. Ranson and wife, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; H. M. Young and wife, Kansas City, Mo., are at the Southern.

ALL ABOUT A BABY.

A NEGRO WOMAN'S MYSTERIOUS VISIT TO ST. ANN'S ASYLUM.

The Sisters Refuse to Receive the Child, and Mysterious "John Storm" Then Comes to Its Rescue—A Queer Note and a Very Queer Story About a Little Unfortunate.

This morning a colored woman bearing in her arms a white male infant a month or two old called at St. Ann's Foundling Asylum and wanted to leave the child there. The Sister refused to take it because she was not accompanied by a police officer and held the woman until a police officer was brought from the Third District Station. He placed the woman under arrest and brought her to the station. She gave the name of Ollie Brown and claimed that she had been handed the baby at the Union Depot by a woman and afterward claimed it was given her on the train as she was coming here from Kansas City by a woman. She claimed the woman left it with her, promising to return in a minute, but failed to do so. Besides the child, the negress had a basket filled with baby clothes, a $5 bill and the following note, which is given just as written.

THE NOTE.

"For God's sake pleas care for my poor, darlin boy I am not able to keep it. here is its close and five dollar all the money I have would to God i had more for hevens sake don't let my baby suffer God will bless you for taking care of it and its mother, if i ever get able, will give you more. good-by and God bless my baby. "MOTHER."

"If you cant will you pleas get som kind person to car for it.

FROM SALINE COUNTY.

After the negress had been taken into custody, a gray whiskered man about 55 years of age and rather low stature, put in an appearance, and after some contradictory stories admitted that he and the colored woman had brought the child here to get rid of it. He claimed that they came from Marshall, Saline County, Mo., and said he understood that there was a place here where they cared for children given to them. The man, who has the appearance of a well-to-do farmer or country business man was very pale and excited, and his blue eyes were fired with a peculiar light. He admitted the child was an illegitimate one: but refused to reveal its name. The police believed that either he was its father or his daughter was its mother, but no such admission could be gained from him. They were brought to the Union Depot and sent off on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, the old man claiming he wanted to go to Carrollton, Ill. He gave the name of John Storm, but the police do not believe that is his proper name and think he also gave a false address and that he did not come here from Marshall, Mo., but some other place, possibly in Illinois.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Suits Growing Out of the Heim Brewery Accident—Notes and Gossip.

This morning Clement Bevelot, by his attorneys, Flannigen and Rafter, began a suit in the City Court against the Consolidated Ice and Machine Company and the Heim Brewing Company for $15,000 damages. The same attorneys, acting for Anton Keifer, administrator of the estate of John Keifer, also instituted suit against the same companies for $5,000 damages. The suits are brought in consequence of the accident which happened at Heim's brewery about three weeks ago, by which John Keifer lost his life and Bevelot was permanently disabled. An ice-machine being constructed by the Consolidated Ice Machine Company, the supports being erected by the Heim Brewing Company. The supports proved too weak and the machine fell, killing Keifer and seriously injuring Bevelot. In the papers filed by Messrs. Flanniger and Rafter this morning they claim that both companies are liable to the injured parties. They state that the Superintendent of the Ice Machine Company, under whose directions the foundation for the machine was to be constructed by the carpenters of the Heim's Brewing Company, instructed the carpenters to build a support sufficient to support only seventeen tons, whereas it was his duty to have a support sufficient which would stand double the weight of the machine in order to secure perfect safety to the workmen. The relatives of Turner and Burke, the other two men killed by the falling of the machine, will, it is understood, also sue both companies for damages.

In the City Court last evening the jury in the case of Beerman vs. the City for $5,000 damages returned a verdict for $1,700. Beerman's 11-year-old boy fell through one of the city vaults, owing to the rottenness of the flooring, and was killed. This morning the case of James Holliday vs. the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company was on trial. Holliday, who is a colored man, and lives in Brooklyn, sues for $800, the amount of a policy he had on his house which was burned on the 16th of last October.

William Odgen, a gentleman from Southeast Missouri, who claimed that he was a prospector, but the state of whose finances did not bear out his assertion, came over here yesterday evening and got drunk. He was nicely "treated" by two fellows named Wilson and Newlew and Frank Rose were following him around in a suspicious manner, when the police took both them and Ogden into custody.

The Knights of Rest, a new society, has been organized with the following officers: John Guess, President; J. J. McGlynn, Vice-President; C. B. Carroll, Secretary; C. Zettel, Treasurer; M. M. Tissier, Son; C. Schuilheim, Spiritual Director, and M. McGlynn, Organizer. The society meets every Wednesday evening at the Herald office.

Parties living east of Tenth street, which is the eastern limit of the city, are taking of applying for incorporation as a village.

Squires Bunvan, Keane, Shea and Long are complaining bitterly of the discrimination against them by the police authorities. Squire Draggon "aint sayin' a word."

The East St. Louis Orchestra will give their first annual ball Saturday evening at Heim's Hall.

STOP that cough. Red Cross Cough Drops, 5 cents per box. Your Druggists sells them.

Knights of St. Patrick.

President Normile of the Knights of St. Patrick has appointed the following Executive Committee for the ensuing year: Frank K. Ryan, Chairman; James H. McNamara, H. J. D'Arcy, John G. Prather, John Lindsay, Frank J. Donovan, Edward J. O'Connor, W. N. Beall and Richard Ennis; Grand Marshal, Maj. James H. McNamara.

Mr. Ryan has announced the following subcommittees: Toasts and Speakers, Thomas J. Portis, James H. McNamara, H. J. D'Arcy, Richard Ennis and John O'Grady; Hotel, John Lindsay, John G. Prather and E. G. Clifford; Printing, Richard Ennis, Edward J. O'Connor and W. N. Beall; Decorations, Thos. W. Brady, Frank J. Donovan and M. A. Wolff; Music, M. A. Wolff, Frank J. Donovan and Edward J. O'Connor.

The Architects Elect Officers.

The Missouri Architects' Association elected the following officers yesterday afternoon: Thomas B. Annan of St. Louis, President; George Cameron of Kansas City, Vice-President; Charles Ilisley of St. Louis, Secretary, and C. Ramsey of St. Louis, Treasurer. Board of Directors: James McGrath and T. F. Furlong of St. Louis and A. Van Brant of Kansas City. It was decided to hold the next convention in Kansas City. The delegates were banqueted last night at the Mercantile Club House.

North St. Louis.

The sales of lumber for the currens month will not go over 10,000,000 feet.

The Christian Workers' Conference of the Water Tower M. E. Church will begin to-night at 7:30 o'clock.

The Grace M. E. Church parish will give its annual reception and concert January 27 at the Social Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Monroe streets.

Officer Hess last night found the United States mail-box, at Twentieth and Wright streets, torn from the lamp-post and the lock missing. No mail matter was found.

Bellefontaine Chapter, No. 69, Order of the Eastern Star, will have an old-fashioned house warming to-morrow night at their new parlors, Ninth and Franklin avenue. Dr. John D. Vincil will deliver the address of welcome.

Mrs. Hannah Holland was buried to-day from the family residence, 1928 Franklin avenue. Deceased was 81 years old, [illegible] bronchitis. She was the mother of [illegible] Holland, Assistant Postmaster at North St. Louis Station A.

J. G. BRANDT'S
ANNUAL
CLEARING SALE
OF MEDIUM and FINE FOOTWEAR!

We place in this sale our ENTIRE SURPLUS STOCK of FALL and WINTER BOOTS and SHOES. ☞ **Prices are CUT Deep and Thorough;** former prices or cost are not considered.

The public have learned to know that Our Great Yearly Reduction Sale is conducted on the BROAD-GAUGE PLAN, and that we have all the Bargains that we advertise, and plenty of them. The goods offered in our sale are the kind and quality whose merit is established, and the prices of which are familiar to most shoe buyers.

CUT PRICES IN
Ladies' Shoes!

Edwin C. Burt's French Kid Button Boots, down from $6 to $4.
Edwin C. Burt's St. Gr. Goat Hand-welt Button Boots, down from $5.50 to $4.
D. W. Wright & Co.'s French Kid Hand-welt Button Boots, down from $6 to $4.50.
D. W. Wright & Co.'s Curso Kid Hand-welt Button Boots, down from $5 to $4.
D. W. Wright & Co.'s Pebble Goat Hand-welt Button Boots, down from $4 to $3.
Bennet & Bernard's Ludlow, Sailer, Lewin & Co.'s French Kid Hand-turn Button Boots, down from $5.50 and $6 to $4.
H. Gardiner's French Kid, Mat Kid top, Hand-welt Button Boots, down from $5.50 to $4.
D. W. Wright & Co.'s Curso Kid, Dongola Top, Hand-welt Button Boots, down from $5 to $4.
D. W. Wright & Co.'s Pebble-goat Button Boots, down from $3 to $2.
John Kelly's and Ludlow's French Kid Hand-turned Button Boots, down from $4.50 to $3.
St. Louis make, French Kid, with Mat Kid Top, Button Boots, down from $4 to $2.50.
St. Louis make, Curso Kid, Hand-turned Button Boots, down from $4 to $3.
Stribley & Co.'s Curso Kid Button Boots, down from $3 to $2.50.
St. Louis make, Oil Goat Button Boots, Chamoislined, down from $3 to $2.50.
St. Louis make, Dongola Button Boots, down from $3 to $2.25.
St. Louis make, Curso Kid Button Boots, with glove top, down from $3 to $2.
St. Louis make, fine Curso Kid Button Boots, down from $3 to $2.
Johnston & Brown's Curso Kid Button Boots, down from $2.50 to $1.50.
600 sample pairs from a leading St. Louis factory including Pebble Goat, Oil Grain, Curso Kid and French Calf Button Boots (sizes 2½ to 4) down from $3 to $2.75 and $2.50 to $1.75.
SKATING BOOTEES down from $3, $3.50 and $4 to $2.
Old ladies' hand-turn Bals in Curso kid glove-kid and Dongola, sizes 2½ to 4, down from $2 to $1.25.
All of the above goods are in a complete run of styles, widths and sizes, except where sizes are noted.

CUT PRICES IN
LADIES' SLIPPERS AND LOW SHOES.

French Kid Parisian with Louis XIV. heel, down from $3.50 to $2.
Beaded and trimmed Slippers and Oxford Ties, down from $3.50 to $2.
Steel and Jet-trimmed Slippers, French heels, down from $2.85 to $2.
Curso Kid Opera Slippers, French heels, down from $2 to $1.50.
One-strap Curso Kid Patties, down from $2 to $1.50.
Hand-turned Oxfords, down from $2 to $1.50.
Hand-turned Low-Button, down from $2 to $1.50.
Ties, Low-Buttor and Slippers, down from $1.25 to 75c.
Pebble Goat House-Slippers, warm-lined, down from $1 to 65c.
Opera Slippers, Oxfords and Newports, soiled and slightly damaged, down from $2 and $1.50 to 50c.
Misses' Kid and Goat Slippers, down from $1 to 65c.
All the above are in perfect condition, except the one lot noted.

CUT PRICES IN
Gents' Shoes and Boots.

A. E. Nettleton's Hand-Sewed French Calf Button Shoes, down from $7 to $5.
Hannan & Son's French Calf Shoes in Button, Lace and Congress, down from $6.50 to $4.50.
Burt's French Calf Hand-Sewed Shoes in Button, Lace and Congress, down from $6.50 to $4.50.
Hannan & Son's Hand-Sewed, Kangaroo Waukenphast, in Button, Lace and Congress, down from $7 to $5.
French Calf, Hand-Sewed Waukenphasts, down from $6 to $4.50.
Stacy, Adams & Co.'s French Calf, Hand-Sewed Shoes in Button, Lace and Congress, down from $6 to $4.50.
Hand-Sewed Dongola Waukenphasts, down from $5 to $3.50.
French Calf Waukenphasts in Lace and Button, down from $5 to $3.50.
Calf Waukenphasts in Button, Lace and Congress, down from $4 to $3.
Patent Leather Congress, Mat Kid Top, down from $3 to $2.25.
Enameled Leather Congress, Embossed Top, down from $6 to $3.
Veal Calf, Button and Lace, with Extra Extension Railroad Edge, down from $2.50 to $2.

Burt's French Calf, Hand-Sewed Boots, down from $9 to $7.
Calf Boots, box and plain toe, down from $5 to $3.50.
Calf sewed Boots, wide French toe, down from $4 to $3.
Hand-pegged calf Boots, down from $3 to $2.50.
☞ There are no better wearing or better fitting goods than the above. They are clean and fresh and run very near regular sizes.

CUT PRICES IN
Misses' & Children's Shoes

The John Ennis Misses' Curso kid hand-welt Button Boots, down from $3 to $2.25.
Same make in Misses' Straight Goat hand-welt Button Boots, down from $3 to $2.25.
Merriam's Curso Kid, Misses' Spring-heel Button Boots, A and B last, sizes 11 to 1½, down from $2.25 to $1.50.
Misses' Curso Kid, Common-Sense Button Boots, sizes 11 to 1, down from $2 to $1.25.
The John Ennis Curso Kid Hand-welt Child's Button Boot, sizes 8½ to 10½, down from $2.25 to $1.75.
The John Ennis Straight Goat Hand-welt Child's Button Boot, sizes 8½ to 10½, down from $2.25 to $1.75.
Misses' Kid and Goat Button Boots, sizes 11 to 13½, down from $1.50 to $1.
Child's Goat Button Boat, sizes 8½ to 10½, down from $1.50 to $1.
Child's Kid Spring-heel Boot, sizes 8½ to 10½, down from $1.75 to $1.25.
Child's Grain Button Boot, sizes 8½ to 8½, down from 2.25 to 75c.
Child's Kid Spring-heel Boot, sizes 1 to 6, down from 85c to 50c.
Infant's Kid Button Boot (soiled), sizes 1 to 5, down from 50c to 25c.

CUT PRICES IN
BOYS' SHOES.

Hannon & Son's French Calf Youth Shoe, with kangaroo top; down from $3 to $2.25.
Ronan's Youth Calf Shoes, down from $2.50 to $2.
Boys' Oil Grain Button and Lace Shoes, down from $3 to $2.50.
Boys' English Grain Waterproof Bals, down from $3 to $2.25.
Boys' Veal Calf Button Shoes, $1.50.
Boys' Heavy Oil Grain Button or Lace Shoe, $2.
Youth's Oil Grain Button or Lace Shoe, $1.50.
Boys' Calf Button or Lace Shoe, $2.

All the goods offered in our CLEARING SALE are Clean and Fresh, unless so noted, and up to date for Finish and Style.

Brandt's Double-Decker,
Largest and Best-Equipped Retail Shoe House in the West,
CORNER BROADWAY and LUCAS AVENUE.
☞ Open every Saturday Night until 10:30; other evenings until 6:30.

JENNIE CONVICTED.

The Hamilton Jury Still Out—A Pioneer Gone—Missouri Matters.

KANSAS CITY, January 13.—The jury in the trial of Jennie Hedrick, as an accomplice in the murder of her cousin, Wm. Donahoe, by her lover, returned a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree. She declared on the witness-stand that she did everything in her power to prevent the trouble. The jury in the case of George Hamilton, on trial in the Missouri Pacific train-wrecking, had failed to reach an agreement up to late hour last evening. The defendant asked that the jury be discharged.

ST. JOSEPH, January 13.—Rev. Wm. Barnett, a pioneer Methodist, died last evening in his 73d year.

BRUTALLY BEATEN.

A Dramatic Company Assaulted by a Gang of Roughs.

TOLONO, Ill., January 13.—A dramatic company from Kansas City gave an entertainment at the City Hall last night. At the close of the performance a number of rough characters demanded the return of their money, and, not getting it, the manager and the members of the company were set upon by the toughs and shamefully beaten. Adam Gorman pursued one of the men half a square and a few minutes later was found with his left arm split open and a fearful gash near the breast. The mob then pursued the company to the Marion House where the officers defended them from the mob. Gorman's injuries are probably fatal.

GEN. MILES.

The Indian Fighter En Route to His New Headquarters.

CHICAGO, January 13.—Gen. Miles and family passed through this city last evening on the way to the new headquarters at Los Angeles. Gen. Miles looks for a speedy solution of the Indian problem in the plan of granting them lands in severalty and thinks that placing them in families and houses will in five years civilize them. That system, which he says he has advocated for the past fifteen years, will do away with the agencies. To board them at high-priced hotels, he says, would be cheaper than the past and present systems of supplies.

Sixty-Five Thousand Books for $3.

The Public Library is offering the use of 65,000 books on its shelves for $3 a year. This small subscription cost admits one to the enjoyment of a collection that is complete in all departments and contains recent as well as standard publications. It is the cheapest as well as the best entertainment that can be obtained. Every man, woman and child in St. Louis should have a subscription ticket, and at the low cost it is possible for every person to obtain one. The books are there for use, not to gather dust, and the Board of managers has placed the price so low with the object of doing the greatest possible amount of good to the public.

The Prohibition Cause.

WORCESTER, Mass., January 13.—A no-license State convention was held here yesterday. Resolutions favoring the submission of a prohibitory constitutional amendment to a vote of the people were passed and a State Central Committee and an advisory committee from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were chosen.

RED CROSS COUGH DROPS will cure your cold. Five cents per box. Sold everywhere.

LOCAL NEWS.

The cable broke about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but was repaired in an hour and a half.

A temporary elevator is being erected in place of the one destroyed by fire a week ago, at the Western Steel Works, and will be completed for use by next Thursday.

The regular annual meeting of the Southern Historical Society will be held this evening. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected and Col. R. H. Musser will read a paper.

Edward Mierling, 14 years of age, fell off a coal wagon last evening at the corner of Seventeenth and St. Charles streets and the wheels passed over his right leg breaking it in two places.

Susie McCoy called on the Captain at the First District Police Station yesterday, and gave him $1.50 for the poor. The sum was the amount of her own savings for several months, and she was allowed by her parents to devote it to this charity.

A poker game at Smith's saloon, Eleventh and Chestnut streets, was raided last evening by Detectives Herbert and Emmett and five players captured. They gave their names as F. T. Ferguson, Henry Morton, Geo. Brown, Dick Smith and George Sickles.

Branch No. 324, Order of the Iron Hall, has installed the following officers for the ensuing year: Past Chief Justice, J. W. Rothwell; Chief Justice, R. Lunneschloss; Vice-Justice, P. Junker; Accountant J. W. Terry; Cashier, J. Connor; Adjuster, G. Hopkins; Herald, C. Oswald; Prelate, A. Hilwey; Watchman, H. Miller; Vidette, J. Sleppe.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Alkire Grocery Company, held yesterday, the following Board of Directors were chosen: Josiah Alkire, F. H. Teimes, Wm. B. Scott, Adolph Winklemeyer, James Morrissey and Geo. W. Tracy. At the meeting of the directors the following officers were elected: Josiah Alkire, President; F. H. Teimes, Vice-President and Treasurer, and Wm. B. Scott, Secrtary.

After the installation of officers of Excelsior Council, No. 17, Legion of Honor, Tuesday, Mr. A. A. Paxson, in an appropriate speech, presented Mr. C. T. Boles, the retiring Chancellor, with a handsome diamond monogram cluster pin, as a token of respect from the members. Aug. Gerdemann, Treasurer of the Council, was presented with an elegant gold-headed cane with the inscription, "Aug. Gerdemann from his friend, C. T. Boles, Jan. 11, 1887."

A FAT OFFICE.

The Big Fees Pocketed by the Oil Inspector of Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., January 13.—The officer having the unique title of Oil Inspector of Minnesota made his report for the two years of his incumbency, Monday, and set all classes of people to talking by the footing, which showed that he had collected, in fees, the appalling sum of $444,000, but a trifle of which went for clerk hire. Last year, it is asserted, he pocketed almost $20,000 after deducting all the expenses of the office. In all of this time, but one batch of oil, 121 barrels, was condemned, and yet for this he received annually almost half as much as the President of the United States. People became quite excited over the report, and half a dozen Boards of Trade passed resolutions demanding that the office be abolished. Gov. McGill has not yet appointed anybody to the office, and yesterday members of both houses of the Legislature introduced bills to abolish the office.

Horse Thieves Shot.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., January 13.—Advices from the Indian Territory say that Lee Phillips and his brother, John, were mortally wounded in the Chickasaw Nation, while resisting arrest. The brothers were charged with horse-stealing.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The prospect of a coal famine is agitating all the New England cities.

Edwin H. Fitler was yesterday nominated for Mayor of Philadelphia.

Dr. Estes Howe, a noted Abolitionist and prominent citizen of Boston, died yesterday aged 76.

Granville Pruitt was hanged at Monticello, Ky., yesterday, for the murder of Jarvis Burk and his sister.

The Yale Alumni held a brilliant reception in Washington yesterday evening in honor of President Dwight.

Goschen has issued an address to the Liberals of his division in Liverpool claiming that he is still a Liberal.

The 14-year-old son of I. L. Norris of Seymour, Io., forged his father's name to a check for $10 and ran away.

Senator Call addressed the Senate yesterday in favor of the Interstate Commerce bill, and Senator Brown spoke in opposition.

Lieut. Charles Humphreys of the United States Army is being court-martialed in Washington for allowing his children to skate on a pond in the Barracks, contrary to a prohibitory order.

At a meeting in London yesterday, at which the Prince of Wales presided, it was decided to appeal to the Queen's subjects to contribute toward the erection of an Imperial Institute in honor of the jubilee of Her Majesty's reign.

The Fonte Froide Monastery in Narbonne, France, was attacked by brigands last evening. The Superior had a revolver presented to his head, but he grasped the bell and summoned the monks, who, after a severe fight, drove the brigands off. Three of the monks were severely wounded.

Bismarck spoke briefly yesterday on the army bill, but not as interestingly as the day before. He again declared that he would not abandon a jot or tittle of the bill. Hasenclever, in replying, criticised the contemptuous way Bismarck referred to the Reichstag, and declared that no other parliament in the world would tolerate such treatment.

The Tucker substitute for the Edmunds anti-polygamy bill passed the House yesterday. It makes the husband or wife of an accused polygamist a competent to testify against the accused, and compels the registration of all marriages. The bill dissolves the corporation known as the Church of the Latter Day Saints. Polygamists are made ineligible to vote. The bill now goes to the Senate.

A GOOD STATE PAPER.

Gov. Ireland's Message to the Legislature—Texas Topics.

AUSTIN, January 13.—Gov. Ireland's message was read in the Senate last evening. He considers the present rate of taxation adequate for general purposes. A change should be introduced in the custody of State funds and reform is needed in the lease law and the inclosure acts. A State reformatory is also needed.

FORT WORTH, January 13.—The liabilities of Marcam & Montgomery, who made an assignment on Tuesday, are placed at $34,000, and the assets at $36,841.

Jay Gould's Breastworks.

From the Washington Critic.

The people are now sternly watching the Senate to see whether in the action of that body on the interstate commerce bill any breastworks of Jay Gould will be thrown up, and if so, what Senators will jump up behind them with muskets on their shoulders. The muskets will probably be loaded with arguments against the anti-pooling clause.

Most of the Girls Use Rouge.

From the Burlington Free Press.

Up in Lamoille County the rustic swains are reviving an old custom, viz., that of kissing a girl whenever they find a red ear on the girl.

A PICTURE of HOME

During these long winter evenings can anything be imagined more homelike than a happy family seated round the fireside in a cosy room—the day's duties performed—the last meal partaken of, and the few hours between supper and bed to be spent in social amusement. The father of the family tells how business has been down town, the mother recapitulates her household adventures, the older daughter discusses the fashions, and the schoolboy produces his WATERBURY WATCH, and the whole circle take alternate turns at winding it up.

So the Waterbury, besides being a good and reliable time-keeper, affords a source of innocent merriment that will shorten many a long evening.

We continue to give the Improved Waterbury Stem-Winding Watch, with Chain and Charm, with every cash purchase amounting to $12 and above.

In our three departments—Clothing, Hats and Furnishings—severe reductions have taken place on the price of winter goods.

F. W. Humphrey & Co.
NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY AND PINE.

The Largest Line of Furniture, Carpets & Stoves
IN THE CITY ON
Time Payments!
VERY EASY TERMS AND LOWEST CASH PRICES AT THE
Strauss-Emerich Outfitting Co., 1116 Olive Street.
Sells on CREDIT everything needed for HOUSE or PERSON. All goods delivered on first payment. Keeps Gents', Youths' and Boys' Clothing, Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ladies' Cloaks and Wraps, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, etc. Also, Furniture of every description, Carpets, Stoves, and all Houserunishing Goods in general. ☞ OPEN AT NIGHT.

THE GREAT FRANKLIN AVENUE
TIME-PAYMENT HOUSE
The J. M. Ward Furniture, Stove and Carpet Co.
1111, 1113 and 1115 Franklin Avenue,
Will furnish your house from basement to attic on easy WEEKLY or MONTHLY PAYMENTS at Lowest Cash Prices. SPECIAL RATES TO THOSE GOING TO HOUSEKEEPING. Come and see our beautiful goods at low prices before purchasing elsewhere. Open every night until 9 o'clock.

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A regular graduate of two Medical Colleges, has been longer engaged in the special treatment of Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases than any other Physician in St. Louis, as city papers show and all old residents know.
Nervous Prostration, Inability, Mental and Physical Weakness; Mercurial and other Affections of Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Poisoning, old Sores and Ulcers, are treated with unparalleled success, on scientific principles. Safe, Private, Speedy.
Diseases Arising from Indiscretion, Excess, Exposure or Indulgence, which produce some of the following effects: nervousness, debility, dimness of sight and defective memory, pimples on the face, physical decay, aversion to the society of females, confusion of ideas, etc., rendering Marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured. Pamphlet (36 pages) on the above, sent in sealed envelope, free to any address. Consultation at office or by letter, strictly confidential.
A Positive Written Guarantee given in every curable case. Medicine sent everywhere by mail or express.

MARRIAGE GUIDE,
200 PAGES, FINE PLATES, elegant cloth and gilt binding, sealed for $Oc. in postage or currency. Over fifty wonderful sex pictures, true to life; articles on the following subjects: who may marry, who not, why; manhood, womanhood, physiology reproduction and sexual science, and the philosophy of reproduction and many more. Those married or contemplating marriage should read it. Popular edition, same, paper cover, 25c. Address as above or Dr. Whittier.

LADIES' PENNYROYAL PILLS.
"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH." The Original and only Genuine. Ask your Druggist for Chichester's English; take no other, or send 4c (stamps) for particulars by return mail. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

"OLD BALAKLAVA."

Death of Charles Mackenzie, Who Distinguished Himself in War and Peace.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Charles Mackenzie, better known as "Old Balaklava," one of the best-known men in the upper portion of New York, died at his residence, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Fifty-sixth avenue, yesterday morning, of pneumonia. He was born in England of Scotch parents sixty-one years ago. His father was a soldier and he was almost reared in camp. As soon as he became old enough he joined the English army. He was one of the Light Brigade, the "gallant 600" that charged at Balaklava. After his discharge from the English army in 1863 he came to America and joined the United States Navy. He was with Commodore Porter on the Mississippi and took part in several engagements. He was discharged in 1865 and was appointed on the New York police force in 1866. He was retired on a pension in the early part of last year, having done twenty years of faithful duty. He possessed a Balaklava medal, a medal of honor of the United States Navy and several testimonials for acts of bravery while on the police force.

READING is the best and cheapest entertainment; $2 a year at the Public Library.

SENSATION AT A FUNERAL.

Married His Cashier—Bar Association Banquet—Revival Meetings—Illinois Items.

CHICAGO, January 13.—The funeral of Lucy Kruz, a young girl of 19, was stopped yesterday afternoon in order that a post-mortem could be held. There was a suspicion of foul play, her step-father having buried three wives, receiving insurance money. It was shown, however, that the death of the girl resulted from natural causes. A. W. Wheeler, a retired hardware merchant, whose wife recently obtained a decree of divorce from him, was married last evening to Miss Augusta Eddington, his former cashier. This young lady at one time since entered a libel and slander suit against Mrs. Wheeler and obtained judgment for $2,000.

SPRINGFIELD, January 13.—The banquet of the State Bar Association was attended by members of the bench and bar from all parts. There were 200 covers, and ladies were present.

DECATUR, January 13.—Three revival meetings are being held here every evening with a large attendance at each place.

Small Cases Settled.

Frank Meyer, an old-time thief, was before Judge Noonan in the Court of Criminal Correction yesterday on two cases of petit larceny, and received the limit in each. He was given a year for stealing an overcoat valued at $5 from Peter Jenni, and another year dating from the expiration of the sentence in that case for stealing a $7 overcoat from Henry Wagner.

Levy Fields waived examination on a charge of assaulting to kill his wife, Nellie Fields, and was held for the Grand Jury in the sum of $800.

Edward Driscoll admitted stealing a 75-cent shirt from Jacob Krause, and was given ten days in jail.

Charles Owens, charged with an assault to kill, had an examination and was discharged.

Ellis Crawford was sent to the Work-house for six months for stealing six balmoral skirts, valued at $5, from August Goessling of 1946 South Broadway.

John Wilson pleaded guilty to the larceny of a shirt, valued at $1.50, from Pat Conway and was sentenced to three months in the Work-house.

The cases of William Mahoney and George Darden, charged with wife abandonment, and Emil Kuhn and Charles Price, charged with petit larceny, were dismissed.

65,000 BOOKS for $1 at the Public Library.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Edward Weilhausen and Louis Sicher under the firm name and style of "Weilhausen & Sicher," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent—Edward Weilhausen retiring from said firm; Louis Sicher assuming all liability of the old firm, and he alone is authorized to sign the firm name of Weilhausen & Sicher in settlement of accounts due